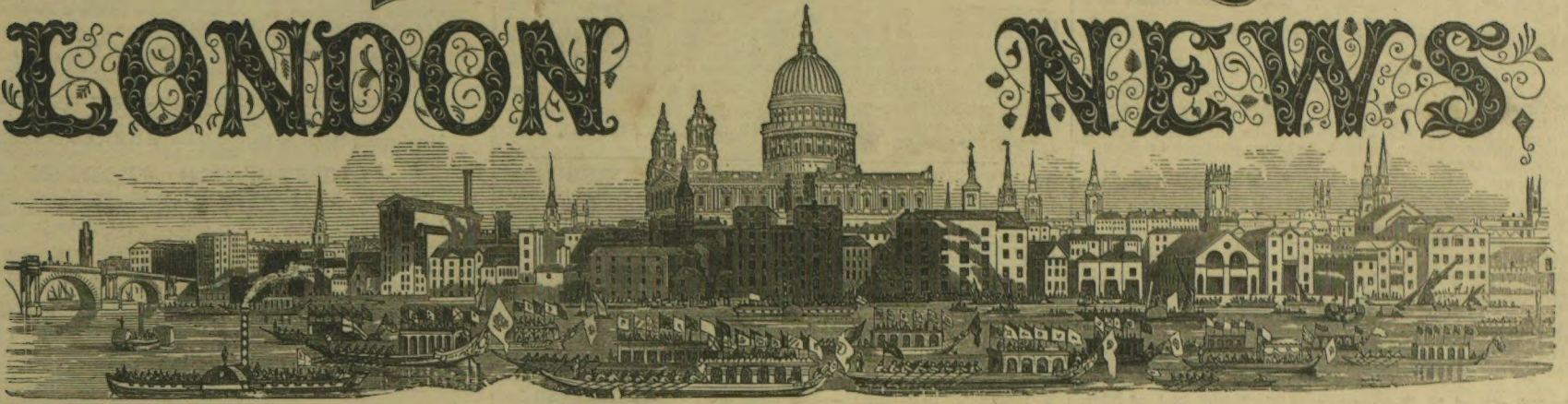


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1861.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



UNVEILING THE STATUE OF DANIEL MANIN AT VENICE.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at Adisham Rectory, Lady Victoria Villiers, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Edinchip, Balquhider, Lady Helen MacGregor, of MacGregor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at St. John's Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. William Berkeley Calcott, M.A., brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Marshall, Vicar of St. John's, James Godfrey Pearson, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late James Pearson, Esq., of Mount Ridley, Victoria, Australia, to Laura, youngest daughter of Joseph Baker, Esq. of Blackheath.

On the 6th inst., at Congham Church, by the Hon. and Rev. Gustavus Talbot, Rector of Wilkington, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Henry Ffolkes, Sir William Hovell Browne Ffolkes, Bart., of Hillington Hall, Norfolk, to Emily Charlotte, third daughter of Robert Elwes, Esq., Congham House, in the same county.

On the 30th ult., at St. John's Church, Cardiff, by the Vicar, the Rev. David Howell, assisted by the Rev. W. Done Bushell, Hjalmar Gerhard Lorange, eldest son of Captain Lorange, R.N., of Arendal, Norway, to Mary Maude, second daughter of G. Fisher, Esq., C.E., Cardiff.

On the 5th ult., at All Saints' Church, Childwall, by the Rev. Alexander Whishaw, M.A., William, youngest son of the late Michael Ashcroft, to Edith Blanche, youngest daughter of the late John Hicks Rayner, of Liverpool. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at 39, Onslow-square, S.W., Robert Reid, of Ifley, Oxford, M.P. for the Kirkcaldy Burghs, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 4th inst., at Addlethorpe, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire, Annie, the beloved wife of Henry Bingley Whaler, aged 38 years, deeply lamented.

On the 27th ult., after a painful illness, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. John Keen, of 323A, High Holborn, and Hornsey, Middlesex, aged 59.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 17.

SUNDAY, APRIL 11.
Second Sunday after Easter.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary C. B. Dalton;
3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon;
7 p.m., the Rev. W. W. Furse, Principal of Cuddesdon College.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. S. Flood Jones, Precentor; 3 p.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Pott; 7 p.m., the Rev. F. J. Holland, Minister of Quebec Chapel.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Farrar, Head Master of Marlborough.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Cowie, Dean of Manchester (for the National Society); 3 p.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Cowie, Dean of Manchester.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.
Moon's first quarter, 9.33 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Bentley on the Classification of Plants).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. J. Bramwell on the Modern Steam-Engine).
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Forrest, journey across the centre of West Australia; papers by the Rev. C. New and Mr. J. Kemp).
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m.
Adult Orphan Institution, Regent's Park, general meeting, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.
Races: Lichfield Spring and Newmarket Craven Meetings.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor P. M. Duncan on Physical Geography).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Manufacture of Steel and Bessemer Steel Rails).
Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Berghell on Feudal Titles, &c., in Natal; Mr. A. Browning on the Influence of Railway Construction in Natal).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. V. Blanchard on Enlargements by a New Process; Mr. J. R. Sawyer on Double Transfer Printing).
City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, anniversary festival, London Tavern.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Rolleston on the People of the Long Barrow Period).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Allchin on the Two Kingdoms of Nature).
Artisans' Institute, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Application of Justice and Benevolence to regulating Prices, Wages, and Hours of Labour).
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.
Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Epidemiological Society, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Direction.	Force.		
31 Mar.	30.509	49.9	38.1	67	10	43.6	55.9	N. W. W. N. E.	115	0.00	
1 Apr.	30.504	47.5	34.6	64	10	42.9	52.3	R. S. S. E. S. E.	122	0.00	
2	30.338	48.0	33.1	64	3	42.9	53.4	N. W. W. S. W.	205	0.00	
3	29.898	45.8	40.7	83	10	40.3	52.8	W. S. W.	431	0.60	
4	29.617	48.5	39.0	72	—	44.9	55.8	S. W. W. S. W.	426	0.15	
5	29.275	46.9	38.1	74	5	43.4	53.8	S. S. W.	511	0.00	
6	29.437	46.0	37.2	73	4	40.9	53.4	S. S. W. S. W.	347	0.12	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.535 30.538 30.433 30.035 30.671 29.282 29.470
Temperature of Air .. 50.38 48.69 47.43 45.74 44.08 47.92 47.70
Temperature of Evaporation .. 47.38 43.39 40.08 33.29 44.68 40.09 42.90
Direction of Wind .. N. E. S. E. W. S. W. W. S. W. S. W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 15	6 0	6 23	6 57	7 35	8 15	9 5

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.—“LOVE'S SACRIFICE” (only time this series), Mr. J. C. Cover (by permission of Mr. J. Hollingshead), Mr. Charles Wyndham (by permission of Mr. J. Hollingshead), Mr. W. R. R. (by permission of Mr. H. Neville), Mr. H. Standing (by permission of Mr. S. B. Bancroft), Mr. H. Paulin (by permission of Mr. Cave), Miss Rachel Sanger (by permission of Mr. A. Henderson), Miss Genevieve Ward (by permission of Mr. F. B. Chatterton), Miss Roke, and Mrs. Leigh Murray.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.—Instrumental Concert. Special Exhibition of Carriages and Harness in South Nave commences this day.
THURSDAY, APRIL 15.—Comedy, “LOVE CHASE.” For cast see daily papers.
FRIDAY, APRIL 16.—Last Winter Concert.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half-a-Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE
PRATORIUM, with “The Dream of Pilate's Wife,” “The Night of the Crucifixion,” “Christian Martyrs,” “Massacre of the Innocents,” “The Soldiers of the Cross,” &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SNOWDON IN WINTER.—SUNRISE.—Exhibition of Works by ELIJAH WALTON, including the above fine Picture and many New Large Alpine, Eastern, and other subjects. BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission and Catalogue, 1s. Ten to Six.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street.—SPECIAL PICTURE by the Artist of “The Roll Call.” Exhibition will CLOSE the beginning of MAY. Class for Study from the Living Costume Model now commenced. Prospectus at the Gallery.

LONDON SOCIETY.—On and after APRIL 15 will be Exhibited LONDON SOCIETY (an important Collection of Portraits), at Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES, 114, New Bond-street, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—PAPINI, from Florence, Herr ST. EGER, Pianist, first time, with Wiener, Wacelfelch, and Lusserro, on TUESDAY, APRIL 13. Tickets, 7s. 6d., can be paid for at St. James's Hall. Subscription for the Eight Matinees, two guineas. Programmes gratis, and no reserved places out of the committee circle. Prof. ELLA, Director.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—SECOND CONCERT, MONDAY, APRIL 12, Eight o'clock. Pianoforte, Mlle. Marie Krebs. Vocalist, Mlle. Johanna Leyler. Stalls (Area or Balcony), 10s. 6d.; Balcony (Reserved), 7s. 2 Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d.; Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall; usual Agents.

DR. HANS VON BULOW'S FAREWELL RECITAL (previous to his departure for America) at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, APRIL 14, to commence at Three o'clock precisely.—Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 60, New Bond-street; Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

PROFESSOR ELLA will REPEAT the THREE LECTURES given recently given at the London Institution (on Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven), at the QUEBEC INSTITUTE, 15, Lower Seymour-street, with Vocal and Instrumental Illustrations, on SATURDAYS, APRIL 17, MAY 1 and 15, from Four to Six. Stalls for the series, 1s.; 2s.; 3s.; 4s.; 5s.; 6s.; 7s.; 8s.; 9s.; 10s.; 11s.; 12s.; 13s.; 14s.; 15s.; 16s.; 17s.; 18s.; 19s.; 20s.; 21s.; 22s.; 23s.; 24s.; 25s.; 26s.; 27s.; 28s.; 29s.; 30s.; 31s.; 32s.; 33s.; 34s.; 35s.; 36s.; 37s.; 38s.; 39s.; 40s.; 41s.; 42s.; 43s.; 44s.; 45s.; 46s.; 47s.; 48s.; 49s.; 50s.; 51s.; 52s.; 53s.; 54s.; 55s.; 56s.; 57s.; 58s.; 59s.; 60s.; 61s.; 62s.; 63s.; 64s.; 65s.; 66s.; 67s.; 68s.; 69s.; 70s.; 71s.; 72s.; 73s.; 74s.; 75s.; 76s.; 77s.; 78s.; 79s.; 80s.; 81s.; 82s.; 83s.; 84s.; 85s.; 86s.; 87s.; 88s.; 89s.; 90s.; 91s.; 92s.; 93s.; 94s.; 95s.; 96s.; 97s.; 98s.; 99s.; 100s.; 101s.; 102s.; 103s.; 104s.; 105s.; 106s.; 107s.; 108s.; 109s.; 110s.; 111s.; 112s.; 113s.; 114s.; 115s.; 116s.; 117s.; 118s.; 119s.; 120s.; 121s.; 122s.; 123s.; 124s.; 125s.; 126s.; 127s.; 128s.; 129s.; 130s.; 131s.; 132s.; 133s.; 134s.; 135s.; 136s.; 137s.; 138s.; 139s.; 140s.; 141s.; 142s.; 143s.; 144s.; 145s.; 146s.; 147s.; 148s.; 149s.; 150s.; 151s.; 152s.; 153s.; 154s.; 155s.; 156s.; 157s.; 158s.; 159s.; 160s.; 161s.; 162s.; 163s.; 164s.; 165s.; 166s.; 167s.; 168s.; 169s.; 170s.; 171s.; 172s.; 173s.; 174s.; 175s.; 176s.; 177s.; 178s.; 179s.; 180s.; 181s.; 182s.; 183s.; 184s.; 185s.; 186s.; 187s.; 188s.; 189s.; 190s.; 191s.; 192s.; 193s.; 194s.; 195s.; 196s.; 197s.; 198s.; 199s.; 200s.; 201s.; 202s.; 203s.; 204s.; 205s.; 206s.; 207s.; 208s.; 209s.; 210s.; 211s.; 212s.; 213s.; 214s.; 215s.; 216s.; 217s.; 218s.; 219s.; 220s.; 221s.; 222s.; 223s.; 224s.; 225s.; 226s.; 227s.; 228s.; 229s.; 230s.; 231s.; 232s.; 233s.; 234s.; 235s.; 236s.; 237s.; 238s.; 239s.; 240s.; 241s.; 242s.; 243s.; 244s.; 245s.; 246s.; 247s.; 248s.; 249s.; 250s.; 251s.; 252s.; 253s.; 254s.; 255s.; 256s.; 257s.; 258s.; 259s.; 260s.; 261s.; 262s.; 263s.; 264s.; 265s.; 266s.; 267s.; 268s.; 269s.; 270s.; 271s.; 272s.; 273s.; 274s.; 275s.; 276s.; 277s.; 278s.; 279s.; 280s.; 281s.; 282s.; 283s.; 284s.; 285s.; 286s.; 287s.; 288s.; 289s.; 290s.; 291s.; 292s.; 293s.; 294s.; 295s.; 296s.; 297s.; 298s.; 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585s.; 586s.; 587s.; 588s.; 589s.; 590s.; 591s.; 592s.; 593s.; 594s.; 595s.; 596s.; 597s.; 598s.; 599s.; 600s.; 601s.; 602s.; 603s.; 604s.; 605s.; 606s.; 607s.; 608s.; 609s.; 610s.; 611s.; 612s.; 613s.; 614s.; 615s.; 616s.; 617s.; 618s.; 619s.; 620s.; 621s.; 622s.; 623s.; 624s.; 625s.; 626s.; 627s.; 628s.; 629s.; 630s.; 631s.; 632s.; 633s.; 634s.; 635s.; 636s.; 637s.; 638s.; 639s.; 640s.; 641s.; 642s.; 643s.; 644s.; 645s.; 646s.; 647s.; 648s.; 649s.; 650s.; 651s.; 652s.; 653s.; 654s.; 655s.; 656s.; 657s.; 658s.; 659s.; 660s.; 661s.; 662s.; 663s.; 664s.; 665s.; 666s.; 667s.; 668s.; 669s.; 670s.; 671s.; 672s.; 673s.; 674s.; 675s.; 676s.; 677s.; 678s.; 679s.; 680s.; 681s.; 682s.; 683s.; 684s.; 685s.; 686s.; 687s.; 688s.; 689s.; 690s.; 691s.; 692s.; 693s.; 694s.; 695s.; 696s.; 697s.; 698s.; 699s.; 700s.; 701s.; 702s.; 703s.; 704s.; 705s.; 706s.; 707s.; 708s.; 709s.; 710s.; 711s.; 712s.; 713s.; 714s.; 715s.; 716s.; 717s.; 718s.; 719s.; 720s.; 721s.; 722s.; 723s.; 724s.; 725s.; 726s.; 727s.; 728s.; 729s.; 730s.; 731s.; 732s.; 733s.; 734s.; 735s.; 736s.; 737s.; 738s.; 739s.; 740s.; 741s.; 742s.; 743s.; 744s.; 745s.; 746s.; 747s.; 748s.; 749s.; 750s.; 751s.; 752s.; 753s.; 754s.; 755s.; 756s.; 757s.; 758s.; 759s.; 760s.; 761s.; 762s.; 763s.; 764s.; 765s.; 766s.; 767s.; 768s.; 769s.; 770s.; 771s.; 772s.; 773s.; 774s.; 775s.; 776s.; 777s.; 778s.; 779s.; 780s.; 781s.; 782s.; 783s.; 784s.; 785s.; 786s.; 787s.; 788s.; 789s.; 790s.; 791s.; 792s.; 793s.; 794s.; 795s.; 796s.; 797s.; 798s.; 799s.; 800s.; 801s.; 802s.; 803s.; 804s.; 805s.; 806s.; 807s.; 808s.; 809s.; 810s.; 811s.; 812s.; 813s.; 814s.; 815s.; 816s.; 817s.; 818s.; 819s.; 820s.; 821s.; 822s.; 823s.; 824s.; 825s.; 826s.; 827s.; 828s.; 829s.; 830s.; 831s.; 832s.; 833s.; 834s.; 835s.; 836s.; 837s.; 838s.; 839s.; 840s.; 841s.; 842s.; 843s.; 844s.; 845s.; 846s.; 847s.; 848s.; 849s.; 850s.; 851s.; 852s.; 853s.; 854s.; 855s.; 856s.; 857s.; 858s.; 859s.; 860s.; 861s.; 862s.; 863s.; 864s.; 865s.; 866s.; 867s.; 868s.; 869s.; 870s.; 871s.; 872s.; 873s.; 874s.; 875s.; 876s.; 877s.; 878s.; 879s.; 880s.; 881s.; 882s.; 883s.; 884s.; 885s.; 886s.; 887s.; 888s.; 889s.; 890s.; 891s.; 892s.; 893s.; 894s.; 895s.; 896s.; 897s.; 898s.; 899s.; 900s.; 901s.; 902s.; 903s.; 904s.; 905s.; 906s.; 907s.; 908s.; 909s.; 910s.; 911s.; 912s.; 913s.; 914s.; 915s.; 916s.; 917s.; 918s.; 919s.; 920s.; 921s.; 922s.; 923s.; 924s.; 925s.; 926s.; 927s.; 928s.; 929s.; 930s.; 931s.; 932s.; 933s.; 934s.; 935s.; 936s.; 937s.; 938s.; 939s.; 940s.; 941s.; 942s.; 943s.; 944s.; 945s.; 946s.; 947s.; 948s.; 949s.; 950s.; 951s.; 952s.; 953s.; 954s.; 955s.; 956s.; 957s.; 958s.; 959s.; 960s.; 961s.; 962s.; 963s.; 964s.; 965s.; 966s.; 967s.; 968s.; 969s.; 970s.; 971s.; 972s.; 973s.; 974s.; 975s.; 976s.; 977s.; 978s.; 979s.; 980s.; 981s.; 982s.; 983s.; 984s.; 985s.; 986s.; 987s.; 988s.; 989s.; 990s.; 991s.; 992s.; 993s.; 994s.; 995s.; 996s.; 997s.; 998s.; 999s.; 1000s.; 1001s.; 1002s.; 1003s.; 1004s.; 1005s.; 1006s.; 1007s.; 1008s.; 1009s.; 1010s.; 1011s.; 1012s.; 1013s.; 1014s.; 1015s.; 1016s.; 1017s.; 1018s.; 1019s.; 1020s.; 1021s.; 1022s.; 1023s.; 1024s.; 1025s.; 1026s.; 1027s.; 1028s.; 1029s.; 1030s.; 1031s.; 1032s.; 1033s.; 1034s.; 1035s.; 1036s.; 1037s.; 1038s.; 1039s.; 1040s.; 1041s.; 1042s.; 1043s.; 1044s.; 1045s.; 1046s.; 1047s.; 1048s.; 1049s.; 1050s.; 1051s.; 1052s.; 1053s.; 1054s.; 1055s.; 1056s.; 1057s.; 1058s.; 1059s.; 1060s.; 1061s.; 1062s.; 1063s.; 1064s.; 1065s.; 1066s.; 1067s.; 1068s.; 1069s.; 1070s.; 1071s.; 1072s.; 1073s.; 1074s.; 1075s.; 1076s.; 1077s.; 1078s.; 1079s.; 1080s.; 1081s.; 1082s.; 1083s.; 1084s.; 1085s.; 1086s.; 1087s.; 1088s.; 1089s.; 1090s.; 1091s.; 1092s.; 1093s.; 1094s.; 1095s.; 1096s.; 1097s.; 1098s.; 1099s.; 1100s.; 1101s.; 1102s.; 1103s.; 1104s.; 1105s.; 1106s.; 1107s.; 1108s.; 1109s.; 1110s.; 1111s.; 1112s.; 1113s.; 1114s.; 1115s.; 1116s.; 1117s.; 1118s.; 1119s.; 1120s.; 1121s.; 1122s.; 1123s.; 1124s.; 1125s.; 1126s.; 1127s.; 1128s.; 1129s.; 1130s.; 1131s.; 1132s.; 1133s.; 1134s.; 1135s.; 1136s.; 1137s.; 1138s.; 1139s.; 1140s.; 1141s.; 1142s.; 1143s.; 1144s.; 1145s.; 1146s.; 1147s.; 1148s.; 1149s.; 1150s.; 1151s.; 1152s.; 1153s.; 1154s.; 1155s.; 1156s.; 1157s.; 1158s.; 1159s.; 1160s.; 1161s.; 1162s.; 1163s.; 1164s.; 1165s.; 1166s.; 1167s.; 1168s.; 1169s.; 1170s.; 1171s.; 1172s.; 1173s.; 1174s.; 1175s.; 1176s.; 1177s.; 1178s.; 1179s.; 1180s

State in Europe stands higher in the respect of intelligent and thoughtful men than does the Emperor of Austria at this moment.

Italy may reasonably rejoice, even to the extent of enthusiasm, in the ovation which Venice has given to the Austrian Sovereign, and in the cordial response of gratitude it has elicited from his Majesty. Cordial it certainly appears to have been. One can discern no *arrière pensée* behind the few phrases he made use of in proposing Victor Emmanuel's health. Nor, indeed, is there the least reason for supposing that the Imperial Monarch intended his courtesy to mask ulterior or sinister political designs. Misfortune has tutored him into an appreciation of some strange but important truths. He and his people have learned that it is possible for Empire, as well as men, to gain by losing. His Italian possessions, while they enlarged the nominal extent of his territory, added little or nothing to his strength. They were the cause of perpetual vexation to his statesmen. They required to be occupied by a considerable army. They yielded nothing in the way of willing allegiance. The strong hand, unremittingly clenched, was necessary to keep them in check. A large waste of power, uncompensated by any adequate return, was the cost at which Austria held her Italian provinces. There was no traditional, no natural, congruity between the two. Apart they might sincerely esteem one another; tied together, professedly for the convenience of Europe, they did but exhaust one another's vitality. Francis Joseph sees this. Probably he has ceased to regret the separation which has taken place, but which, when it was forced upon him by dire calamity, could hardly have been otherwise regarded than as a rude blow to his fortunes and his reputation. But so it is. Some of our richest blessings come to us in the shape of cruellest trials. Time and reflection are needed to open our eyes to the fact; but the blindness which is thus cured is cured once for all. Possibly the Emperor of Austria now as sincerely desires "the well-being and prosperity of Italy" as even King Victor Emmanuel himself.

The enthusiastic reception which the people of Venice (thereby representing the Italian nation) gave to the Monarch whom, under other circumstances, they had so intensely hated, speaks well for their national temper. It is not every people that would so far have forgotten what they looked upon as former injuries as the Italians have done in the outburst of joyous welcome which they have just given to the Emperor. They have not only fully recognised the maxim which bids them to "let bygones be bygones," but they have shown themselves capable of merging all painful associations intertwined with the past in truly glad some sympathies with the better realities of the present. Italy may now pursue her course in peace. She has nothing to fear from Austrian ambition. We hope she has little to fear from French restlessness. She has abundant work to do at home, and we believe that she is competent and willing to do it. Of her security as a united and independent kingdom we trust it may now be said, without presumption, *Esto perpetua*.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, at six o'clock p.m. yesterday week. The Royal party travelled from Windsor, as usual, by the Great Western and South-Western Railways to Gosport, and thence crossed in her Majesty's yacht *Alberta* (Captain the Prince of Leiningen) to Osborne. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero officiated. Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess drove to Trinity Pier, East Cowes, on Monday, and embarked on board her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, when Captain Boyton (of the Atlantic Life-Saving Service of the United States of America) had the honour of exhibiting his new life-saving dress to the Queen and their Royal Highnesses in Cowes Harbour from the *Alberta*. Captain Boyton showed the method of locomotion with and without a paddle, and by sailing, sending despatches by carrier-pigeons, constructing a raft from debris of wreck, signalling by flags and rockets, &c. He afterwards explained the construction of the different parts of the dress to her Majesty, and described its uses under various circumstances. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold drove through West Cowes and Newport on Tuesday. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at Osborne. Major-General Walker, C.B., Military Attaché at Berlin, also arrived, and dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily in the island. Prince Leopold attained his twenty-second year on Wednesday. The birthday was observed at Portsmouth and at Windsor with due honours.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at the Hôtel de Bristol, Paris, on Saturday last from Nice. His Royal Highness visited Marshal MacMahon on Sunday, and left Paris on Monday for England, arriving at Marlborough House on Tuesday morning. A few hours later the Prince, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, performed the ceremony of the installation of Merchant Taylors' school in the Charterhouse, the foundation-stone of the new building having been laid two years ago by the Duke of Edinburgh. The Prince and Princess arrived at the school at half-past one, and were received by the Master of the company, the Head Master of the school, and the wardens, the Post Office volunteers forming a guard of honour. The Prince and Princess were conducted to the lecture theatre, where were assembled the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a large and distinguished company. After some preliminaries and an address having been read to the Prince his Royal Highness, in a concise speech, pronounced the school open. An ode in Latin addressing the Prince and Princess was declaimed by the head monitor of the school (Shearman), after which the Prince presented to him a silver medal. The Archbishop of Canterbury then offered up a prayer, after which

the Royal personages and other guests were entertained at luncheon by the Prime Warden and Wardens of the company, the band of the Royal Engineers being in attendance. The Prince and Princess also visited the Charterhouse. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Royalty Theatre.

The Prince and Princess went to Chatham on Wednesday, when the Princess performed the ceremony of christening her Majesty's new ironclad ship the *Alexandra*. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. The town of Chatham was profusely decorated, and an enormous concourse of spectators assembled. The Royal visitors were received at the railway station by Earl Sydney and the High Constable and the members of the court leet, who presented an address, after which the Royal cortège made a triumphal progress through the town, which was lined with troops to the dockyard, where their Royal Highnesses were conducted to a pavilion alongside the vessel, and the Archbishop of Canterbury read the customary short service, after which the Princess performed the ceremony of christening by loosing the cords which held the bottle of champagne, the breaking of which against the ship's stem named it *Alexandra*; and shortly after the vessel passed proudly off the cradle into the Medway. The Royal party afterwards lunched with the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty at the residence of Captain Fellowes.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum on Wednesday, held at the Cannon-street Hotel. Prince Christian was present. The sum of £1250 was subscribed. The Duke will open the Yorkshire Exhibition at Leeds on May 13.

The Duke of Connaught has joined his regiment, the 7th Hussars, at Norwich.

MR. BESSEMER.

The Bessemer saloon steam-boat was illustrated in the last two numbers of our Journal. We now give the portrait of Mr. Henry Bessemer. He is the youngest son of an English gentleman who formerly resided at the village of Charlton, in Hertfordshire. There the subject of our present notice was born, in January, 1813. At a very early age he showed great aptitude for drawing and modelling in clay. These employments his quiet village life enabled him to practice undisturbed. It is not a little remarkable that this love and pursuit of the fine arts went on hand-in-hand with his devotion to mechanical invention. His father gave full leave to his inclinations in this respect, and he divided his time pretty evenly between fine-art study and engineering. At the age of eighteen he came to reside in London with his parents. Within two years of that period young Bessemer had the honour of being an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, then held at Somerset House. Up to this time he had never learned to copy a drawing; any attempts he made to do so were complete failures. He nevertheless possessed a most facile power of design, and produced with rapidity and ease the most elaborate patterns of a purely ideal and imaginative character. This was a power which he turned to considerable pecuniary advantage.

About the same time his attention was accidentally directed to the extremely high price of an article known as bronze powder. He had purchased a small packet of it, to ornament an album, at the price of no less than 105 shillings a pound. As the raw material of this expensive article is only worth eleven pence per pound, it at once struck him that the material offered a fine field for the application of machinery. The subject was, however, surrounded by difficulties, all former attempts to supersede hand-labour having failed. Mr. Bessemer notwithstanding took up the subject warmly, and by means of patient investigation and much labour succeeded in about two years in bringing his machine-process to perfection. He was enabled to produce a very high-class material at a cost of less than six shillings per pound. He had thus far kept the whole process a profound secret. There are no less than five distinctly different kinds of machines required in this manufacture, and he had succeeded in making each of them perfectly self-acting, so as entirely to dispense with manual labour. Mr. Bessemer then proposed to two of his young friends, in whom he had the most entire confidence, that they should superintend the working of these machines for him. Satisfactory arrangements were at once entered into with them. It is no small compliment to their discretion and fidelity that this secret process has now been successfully carried on during a period of nearly forty years, and is still in quiet operation in the city of London.

The profits of this successful enterprise have enabled Mr. Bessemer to pursue uninterruptedly that career of invention for which he is distinguished. He has added more than a hundred to our list of patents. These have been the work of a lifetime. Our limited space prevents even mentioning the varied objects to which they are applied. There is, however, one which stands out prominently from the rest, and which it is impossible to pass over in silence. We refer to the manufacture of cast steel. Before this invention the whole manufacture of this article in Great Britain did not exceed 50,000 tons annually, while its cost varied from £40 to £50 per ton, a price which greatly restricted its use. By the Bessemer process there is now made in England alone about 500,000 tons annually, more than half of which is profitably sold at as low a price as £12 to £13 per ton. The saving in coal alone, as compared with what would be required to produce this quantity of steel by the old process, is not less than 4,000,000 tons annually.

The way in which this important invention has been spontaneously recognised throughout Europe and America is remarkable. The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers were the first to show their approval by presenting Mr. Bessemer with the large Telford gold medal. The Council of the Society of Arts followed, and awarded Mr. Bessemer their gold Albert medal. Soon afterwards, the Iron-Board of Sweden, presided over by Prince Oscar, elected Mr. Bessemer an honorary member of that board. The Corporation of the city of Hamburg presented him with the freedom of that city. The ironmasters of this country, in recognition of the importance of the invention, unanimously elected Mr. Bessemer successor to the Duke of Devonshire as President of the Iron and Steel Institute. His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg gave him a very handsome gold medal, accompanied by a highly complimentary letter. Mr. Bessemer was also presented with the enamelled gold cross and title of Knight Commander of the Order of his Imperial Majesty Francis Joseph of Austria. The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour was about to be conferred on Mr. Bessemer by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, but was withheld in consequence of our Minister in Paris intimating that the rules of British Court etiquette would not permit it to be worn. Subsequently, however, the Emperor, who had from the first taken the warmest interest in the invention, presented in person to Mr. Bessemer a magnificent gold medal weighing 12 oz. But perhaps the highest, certainly the most unique,

mark of distinction conferred on him was in America. A new city was being built in one of the important iron districts on the Cincinnati railroad. To this city the founders have given the name of Bessemer, thereby most effectually handing down his name to posterity. We trust that her Majesty the Queen who has shared, with the late Prince Consort, an enlightened and liberal regard for the progress of arts and manufactures, will bestow some token of honour on Mr. Bessemer. Let it be observed that this new manufacture created by Mr. Bessemer, which is now only some thirteen years old, has risen to such an importance in this country that the finished products made of the new material, Bessemer steel, are of the annual value of not less than ten millions sterling. We know, also, that no ship in the Royal Navy is ever now constructed without this necessary material, and that every passenger on a British railway now enjoys the additional comfort and increased personal safety derived from the universal employment of Bessemer steel for rails, axles, and tires of carriage wheels.

It was when returning disappointed from Paris, where Mr. Bessemer had gone to receive the Grand Cross, that he was taken so violently sea-sick that his life was for twenty-four hours despaired of. This led to a determination on his part to do something, if possible, to prevent in future other persons suffering in that distressing manner. A long study of the subject and a series of experiments led Mr. Bessemer step by step to what has culminated in the saloon steam-boat, so recently described and illustrated in this Journal. All those who have had any experience in the carrying out of new mechanical inventions will appreciate the amount of study and patient labour required for their successful development. They will recognise the fact that every great invention in successful operation at the present day is but the result of many successive improvements, based on more or less theoretical deductions. That Mr. Bessemer has from the first felt the most entire confidence in this enterprise is proved by his being content to rely for remuneration on a small fee for each passenger actually carried in the saloon. Meanwhile he has not shrunk from the risks incidental to all new undertakings of this nature, having personally subscribed more than one fourth of the entire capital of the saloon steam-boat company. We hope that he and his partners will obtain a substantial return, in addition to the fame which he has so fairly won, and the thanks of a million future passengers crossing the Channel.

The portrait of Mr. Bessemer is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE MANIN STATUE AT VENICE.

The peaceful and welcome visit of the Austrian Emperor to Venice this week, and his friendly meeting with the King of Italy there, have been preceded by a popular festive ceremony, in that famous old Italian city, which recalls to memory the fiercest struggle of her patriotic sons to cast off the foreign dominion. In the war of 1848 and 1849, between the Austrian Empire and the revolutionised provinces of Italy; allied with Piedmont or the Kingdom of Sardinia, under the late King Charles Albert, the siege of Venice was, next to that of Rome, the most conspicuous event. The Piedmontese army had been defeated by Marshal Radetzky, and Charles Albert had withdrawn across the Ticino, in August, 1848. Venice, which had revolted, with Milan, against the Austrian rule early in that year, was left alone to bear the brunt of the Austrian attack, while Rome was attacked by the French army sent to restore the Pope's government there. The defence of Venice, under the heroic dictatorship of Manin, was prolonged during twelve months, and bears comparison with Garibaldi's defence of Rome.

Daniel Manin was born in Venice on March 13, 1804. His father, Pietro Manin, was of Jewish extraction, but had become a Christian, and as the brother of the last Doge of Venice, Ludovico Manin, was his sponsor at the baptismal font. Pietro Foscacca changed his name to Manin, and married Anna Belotto. Daniel married Teresa Perissinotte, and two children were born to them, Emilia and Giorgio. Manin studied the law, became an advocate, and translated the Pandects of Justinian. For some time before 1848 he was actively engaged in the affairs of Venice. On Jan. 18 he was arrested by the police, but, after two months' imprisonment, was acquitted by the tribunal, yet was not liberated. This excited just indignation, and, amidst the general commotion throughout Italy, on March 17 the people broke open the prison and carried Manin out in triumph. After various occurrences, on March 22 Manin, at the head of the people, seized the arsenal; and on the same day the Austrian garrison left Venice to her own citizens. During a year and five months, to Aug. 22, 1849, Manin was at the head of affairs, directing, encouraging, and governing, with great courage, skill, and self-sacrifice, through all that terrible time of plague, famine, and war. After the surrender of the city he went into exile, with his family; but the Municipality of Venice compelled him to accept the sum of 24,000 lire as a token of their gratitude for his patriotism and sacrifices for them. With this modest sum he went to Marseilles. The cholera was raging there. His wife died of it; and afterwards, in 1854, his daughter died. Worn out by grief and the misfortunes of his country, he died, on Sept. 22, 1857, leaving to his son Giorgio the sole memory of his noble life and example. The son, now General Manin, of the Italian army, took part in those acts by which the Venetians and Italians showed their gratitude to and honour of one who had never spared himself in efforts for them.

On the 24th ult. was uncovered the tomb of Manin and his family, which has been erected under the arch of the north transept of San Marco, on the Piazzetta dei Leoni. The more public monument, in the Campo di San Paterniano, on the site of an old church lately removed, was likewise inaugurated.

The city was very gaily dressed with banners and draperies, nearly a general holiday. A procession of the principal survivors of the war of 1848-9, carrying the banners of the city and those of the trade guilds, preceded by music, walked from the ducal palace. At one o'clock the monument was uncovered, in presence of the Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Bonghi, the Sindaco or Mayor of Venice, and a great number of distinguished guests from France and Italy, men either connected with the events of 1848 or friends of Manin during his exile.

The monument is a simple work. The figure of the patriotic defender of Venice is colossal and cast in bronze, about eleven feet high. It stands upon a square pedestal of grey granite, with a base of red. Below this are three steps; upon the upper one is a winged lion, emblematic of Venice, also in bronze, with head raised defiantly. This monument is the work of Signor Luigi Borro, sculptor, of Venice. The figures of Manin and that of the lion were cast in bronze, from his models, by Müller, of Munich. Our principal illustration is a view of the inauguration ceremony, but shows only the back of the statue and pedestal, with the tail and a wing of the lion at its base. A front view of the statue is therefore given in one of the smaller Engravings above. The other small Engraving shows the old church tower of San Paterniano, on this site, demolished not long ago.



MR. GEORGE SMITH, OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



MR. HENRY BESSEMER.

THE NEW ALEXANDRA PALACE.

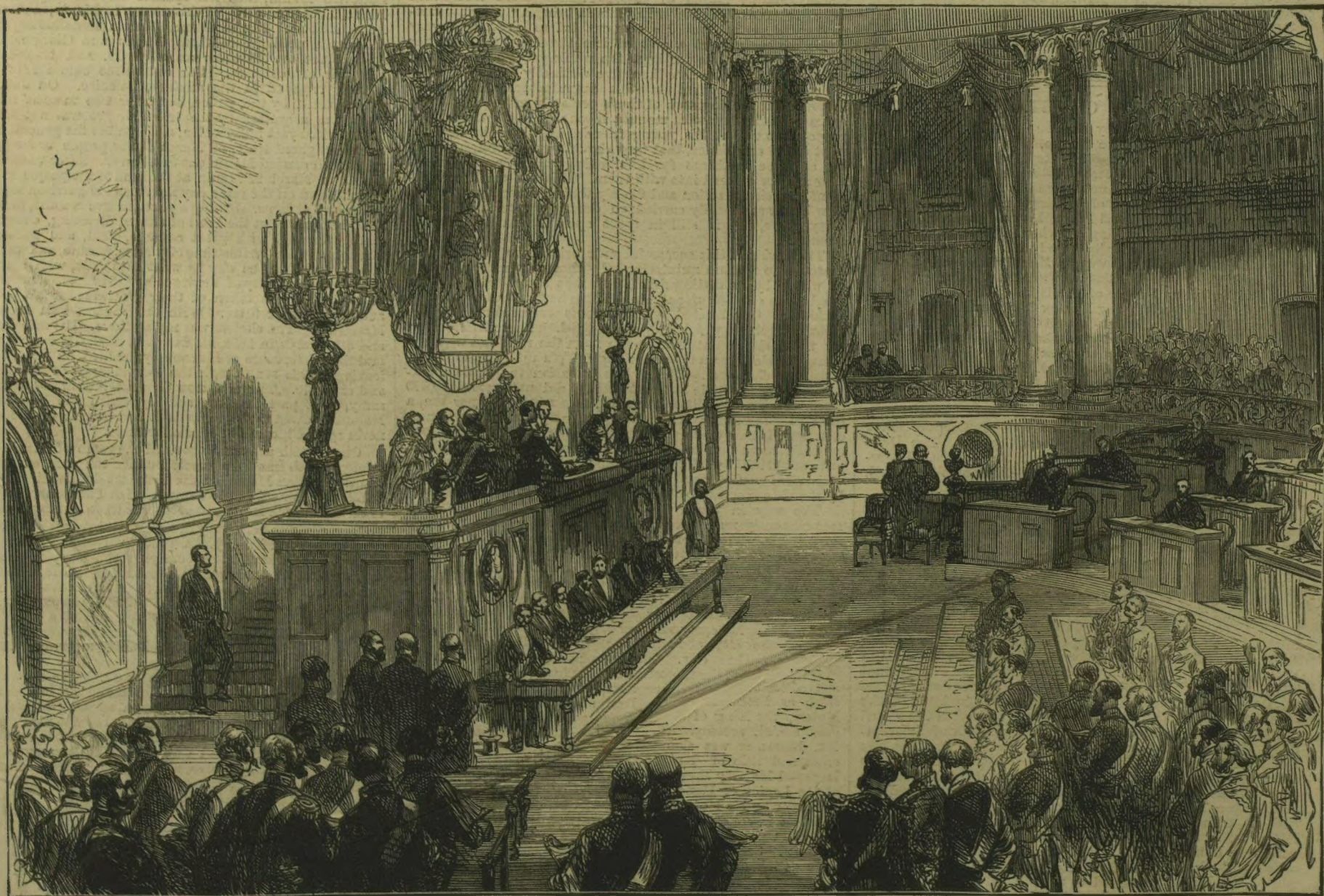
It will be two years, on June 9, since the costly and stately building on Muswell-hill, opened for public entertainment not many days before (May 24, 1873), was destroyed by fire in one unlucky hour. A new edifice in its place has been erected and furnished, which is to be opened on the first day of next month; and we hope it will not only be spared any disaster, but will prove remunerative to its shareholders, as it will certainly be attractive to hundreds of thousands of visitors, during many future years.

The new Alexandra Palace, though standing on the same site, and occupying the same length and breadth of ground, has a covered area of seven acres and a half, which is much

larger than that of the first Alexandra Palace. The first building consisted of a long and narrow nave, running to east and west ends, intersected by three transepts projecting both on its north and south side. This new building is a complete parallelogram, 400 ft. long and 200 ft. wide. It has a great arched roof of iron and glass, with two domes. At each angle rises a massive tower, square in its lower part to the height of 100 ft., and continued by a mansard roof tapering upwards to an elevation of 180 ft. Our illustration gives a view of the exterior, which corresponds with a simple and convenient interior plan.

The great feature of the interior is the central transept. This is a superb hall, 386 ft. long by 184 ft. wide. The roof is arched, and is supported by four rows of columns, the

central span being 85 ft. The decorations are Italian in style, with sober colouring of chocolate, lavender, and grey, well harmonised and balanced. The light is obtained through two belts of white glass, with ruby border running the whole length of the roof, and a series of lunettes, forming a clerestory, filled in with coloured glass. There are large circular windows at each end. The hall will seat 12,000 visitors, and its acoustic properties are pronounced to be excellent. At the foot of the columns which support the central span stand statues representing the kings and queens of England from William the Conqueror to Victoria. The costumes are carefully copied from historical sources. East and west of the great transept are two large courts. One of them is devoted to exhibition purposes, and the whole of the floor is already let. The other



THE BROTHER OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL TAKING HIS SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS AT LISBON.



YOUNG SHEPHERDS OF THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

court is uncovered, and is laid out as an Italian garden, with fountains, statues, and rare plants. On each side of these courts are corridors for picture galleries and sculpture. East and west are transepts laid out as conservatories, which are surmounted by glass domes. The partition walls of these, as of the hall and corridors, are formed of glass folding doors, so that when open the entire centre of the building is free from end to end. On the north-west side is the concert-room, capable of holding 3500 persons, and on the north-east is a theatre, where 3000 may find room. The theatre has a stage 50 ft. in depth and 84 ft. in width. There is a reading-room between the central hall and the east conservatory, well lit and well furnished. To the north are the picture galleries; and a large room at the western entrance is devoted to the Londesborough collection of arms and armour. The entire south front is devoted to the refreshment department, with its bars and dining-rooms, both large and small. Above these are private dining-rooms, and a noble saloon, upwards of 200 ft. in length, unbroken by a single column, where 1000 persons may sit at table. This room, and all the private rooms, open on a colonnade, overlooking the park, the racecourse, and the distant hills. The whole building, which is of white Huntingdon and dark-coloured yellow bricks, with mouldings and ornaments of Portland cement, has been erected from the designs of Mr. J. Johnson, by Messrs. Lucas Brothers. Mr. Schmidt has designed and superintended the internal decorations. The statues of Kings and Queens are by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, and coloured by Mr. Speckman. The grand organ was built by Mr. H. Willis. The theatre was fitted up by Messrs. T. Grieve and Son. With regard to the exhibition department it should be stated that there is a frontage of stalls upwards of 3000 ft. in length, free of any charge to the exhibitors beyond the mere rental of space.

The grounds, well laid out by Mr. A. McKenzie, have been improved. To the north-east of the palace an artificial lake, which covers an extent of five acres, has been formed; here boating and other aquatic sports will be carried on. In this lake a picturesque water village has been built on piles, which presents a cluster of towers having an altitude of 60 feet. The little Swiss chalets in the grounds have been renovated. Other ornamental rustic buildings for rest and shelter are freely interspersed, with a due regard to the general effect of the park, which is above 220 acres in extent. A banqueting-hall in the park will accommodate 1500 persons, with private rooms above.

There will be one peculiar feature of the Alexandra Palace and park in a series of representations of the architecture, gardening, manners, customs, and costumes of foreign lands. A Japanese village to the westward of the palace is the same which gratified the visitors to the late Exhibition at Vienna. This village includes a residence, a temple, and a bazaar, in the latter of which Japanese productions, stamped to guarantee their authenticity, will be sold to visitors to the palace. At the east end of the palace will be a Norwegian or Swedish village, and Dr. C. Dresser, with the assistance of Mr. Churcher, has constructed also full-sized models of a modern Moorish and a modern Egyptian house. The first represents the dwelling of a middle-class or rather superior man in Morocco. The science of ethnology will in these representations obtain some instructive illustrations.

The nucleus of a zoological collection will be formed in the park. This will at present be limited to grass-feeding animals. The cricket ground at the Alexandra Palace is the best on the north side of London, being ten acres in extent, or two acres larger than Lord's, with two pavilions for cricketers. Archery, gymnastics, and other outdoor amusements will be duly provided; and there will, no doubt, be frequent gatherings of volunteer regiments in the park for reviews. There is a circus for equestrian performances, and a large open-air swimming-bath. The racecourse and the American trotting-ring will afford great entertainment to lovers of that noble animal the horse.

The opening ceremony, on May 1, will be attended by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, in full civic state; and there will be a grand concert, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa. We may expect, from the published programme to the end of August, a variety of agreeable entertainments. The Horse Show is in the middle of June and the Hound Show in July; the races, at the beginning of June, and at the end of August; and there are several Flower Shows. Sir Edward Lee, who was Director of the Dublin Exhibition, is general manager of the entertainments at the Alexandra Palace. Season-ticket holders will have access to the park on Sundays, and will share in an Art-Union distribution of pictures, statuary, and other works of art, to be given as prizes, to the amount in value of one-fifth of the whole sum realised by the sale of season tickets.

SHEPHERDS OF THE CARPATHIANS.

The northern provinces of the Austrian empire, along a total extent of nearly seven hundred miles, are traversed by the Carpathian range of mountains. These separate Hungary and Transylvania, to the south, from Moravia, Silesia, and Galicia on their northern side. Their central and highest part is the Tatra group, which sends down the Waag and Theiss rivers, important tributaries of the Danube. It is a huge mass of granite, with an average elevation of 6000 ft. or 6500 ft.; but the loftiest peak, that of the Lomnitz, is 8133 ft., and the upper scenery is Alpine, with glaciers, snow-fields, lakes, and deep chasms. The slopes of the Carpathians below are covered with dense forests of beeches, pines, and firs, above which rises the wall of bare or moss-covered rock. The temperature, generally cold, forbids the ripening of fruit and of some grain crops; but the timber and the pasturage afford much opportunity of wealth. In the English official publication of Reports on the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, which we lately noticed, Lieutenant T. H. Anstey, R.E., translates and comments on the reports of Mr. Schütz and Dr. Wilhelm upon the Austrian shows of cattle and sheep. The latter class of animals, numbering 898 at this show, from the Austrian and Hungarian provinces, were particularly worthy of notice. We are told not only of the various merino breeds, whose fine wool has now to compete with that of Australia and other British colonies at the antipodes; but the Zackel family of sheep, from the Carpathians, some entirely black, as in the Szekler breed, others with black heads and legs, are spoken of by these reporters. They are a hardy race, content with scanty herbage, but yielding mutton of excellent flavour, and the curly wool of the lambs is much prized. The rearing of goats is also carried on to a great extent in those Carpathian highlands, and good cheese is made of their milk; but they damage the forest-trees. The peasantry occupied with this charge, as shown in the drawing by an Austrian artist which we have engraved, are of a mixed German and Slavick or Galician population; but these little boys, who do not learn to spell, seem to be faithful shepherds.

By an outbreak of fire, which ended in the destruction of the lunatic asylum at Nice, three lives were lost.

MR. GEORGE SMITH.

The Department of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum has profited from being served by this gentleman, whose recent explorations of the site of ancient Nineveh have added somewhat to our knowledge of the Assyrian Empire. Since Mr. Layard took in hand, thirty years ago, those labours on the banks of the Tigris which had been commenced by M. Botta, the French Consul at Mosul, in 1842, nothing so noteworthy has been done for this purpose as the late operations of Mr. George Smith. To show the historical interest of the subject, we will preface our brief notice of his new book, "Assyrian Discoveries," a volume published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., with some remarks on the empires of Babylon, or Chaldea, and of Assyria, which formerly dominated over South-western Asia.

We find in the dawn of history that above four thousand years ago, in the twenty-third century before the Christian era, the Chaldean or first Babylonian monarchy was founded on the Lower Euphrates. In the opinion of Professor Rawlinson, the first settlers in Mesopotamia were akin to the Ethiopians and ancient Egyptians. This agrees with the statement of the Book of Genesis, "And Cush begat Nimrod." Those African immigrants, of the race of Ham, may, perhaps, have come across the Arabian peninsula. In their new home they became mixed with the Semitic, the Iranian, and the Turanian races of Asia. Some traces of this mixture are found in the Chaldeans' language, the cuneiform inscriptions of which are still legible in their building bricks and monumental tablets. Indeed, the early kings of Chaldea are expressly mentioned as ruling over "the four tongues," or nations, which then inhabited the fertile alluvial plain at the head of the Persian Gulf. The Ethiopians brought with them many arts of civilisation, which shone in Chaldea, as well as in Egypt, from that age of remote antiquity. In agriculture, and in architecture more especially, the Chaldeans seem to have excelled. Their pottery, metal wares, and textile fabrics were products of respectable skill. They knew something of arithmetic and astronomy; they navigated at least the Persian Gulf, perhaps also the Indian Ocean; and they kept records in writing, if only on surfaces of clay and stone. The most eminent rulers of Chaldea, belonging to the early dynasty, were Nimrod, its supposed founder, Uruk, the builder of great temples, and Kudur Lagamer, the Chedorlaomer of Bible history. The last-named king was a mighty conqueror when Abraham, himself an emigrant from Chaldea, kept his flocks and herds near Damascus. This first Babylonian empire comprised the Assyrian portion of Mesopotamia, higher up the course of the twin rivers Euphrates and Tigris, as well as Chaldea, the lower portion, and Susiana or Elam, which is the strip of land between the Zagros mountains of Persia and the Tigris. Syria and Palestine were included by a temporary occupation.

After a prosperous existence of nearly ten centuries, the first Babylonian (or Chaldean) empire fell into decay. It was probably overwhelmed by Semitic invasions, from Arabia on its western and from Assyria on its northern side. The second great empire of South-west Asia was then created by the energetic nation of Asshur—that is, the Assyrians, who inhabited the upper part of the banks of the Tigris. Professor Rawlinson esteems them among the foremost of Asiatic nations, "and superior in most respects to the much-lauded Egyptians." The explorations made at Nineveh by Mr. Layard from 1845 to 1851, and recommenced in 1873 by Mr. George Smith, have shown us much of the great works of this nation. Their architecture, it is true, does not equal that of Babylon or Thebes. But their decorative sculpture, their metallurgy, and their productions in other arts of ornamental design have considerable merit. The Assyrian language, in its grammatical structure, which has been explained by M. Jules Oppert, and the Assyrian writing alphabet, are pronounced to be superior to those of Egypt. In military and political genius the Assyrians must have been above the other nations of Western Asia. They held undisputed supremacy during five hundred years. The founder of this wide empire, though not the first King of the Assyrian people, was Tiglath-Nin I., who has been confounded with the mythical hero Nin, the Greek Ninus; he was a sort of demigod, reputed to be the author of the nation or kingdom. Tiglath-Nin I. began his reign about 1300 B.C. He conquered Babylon, and set a prince of his family to reign there. But the successors to this vassal principality often rebelled against the Kings of Nineveh. About the middle of the twelfth century B.C. a rebellion of Babylon, led by the first Nabu-kudu-uzur, or Nebuchadnezzar, was suppressed by an Assyrian King named Asshur-ris-ilm. From this period the more extensive dominion of Assyria began. It continued from about 1150 B.C. to 625 B.C., when its capital was taken and its provinces divided by the allied forces of Media and Babylon. We are familiar, from the annals of the Jewish nation, with the names of several Kings of Assyria, such as Sennacherib, the invader of Palestine, and Esar-haddon, the conqueror of Egypt. But it was by Asshur-bani-pal, the son of Esar-haddon, that this empire was most enlarged. It finally included all the territories between the great Persian desert and the Mediterranean. Its northern boundary was at the shores of the Caspian, and it extended into Armenia, Cilicia, and Cappadocia. The whole of Syria, with the commercial cities of Phœnicia, Edom, with some adjacent parts of Arabia, and Lower Egypt, were subject to the Kings reigning at Nineveh; it is thought, too, that the isle of Cyprus was a dependency of their empire.

In the seventh century before Christ, as we have said, this great Assyrian kingdom was suddenly destroyed. The story of Sardanapalus may be a Greek romance. But the narrative of Ctesias agrees in some particulars with what is declared by the Hebrew prophet Nahum of the manner in which Nineveh was besieged and captured. Cyaxares, the ruler of the Medes, then became master of Northern Mesopotamia, or Assyria, with its subject provinces to the north-west, as far as the river Halys in Asia Minor. The revolted viceroy of Babylon, Nabopolassar, took for his share the Lower Euphrates and Tigris plains, with all Syria and the north parts of Arabia and of Egypt. These territories were thenceforth held under the second or latter Babylonian monarchy. It differed in many respects from the more ancient Chaldean or Babylonian empire, which has been described as one founded probably fifteen centuries before, and superseded by the Assyrian kingdom. In the latter Babylon, as Professor Rawlinson observes, there was still a mixture of races. But the Semitic element had so prevailed, by the Assyrian policy of colonisation, that the Babylonians of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. were only a variety of the Semitic type, which then filled Western Asia. They were distinguished by their intellectual subtility, their enterprising commercial industry, and their excessive voluptuousness. The pomp of riches in their capital, described by Herodotus, was the result of accumulated gains during nearly 1800 years; for its mercantile prosperity, and its revenues from the skilful cultivation of a fertile soil, had not been diminished under the Assyrian rule. Babylon was far greater than imperial Nineveh, to judge from their ruins, and from an estimate of the space which those cities must have covered. The temple of Bel was grander in design and in size, if not in costly ornamentation, than any edifice which

then existed in Asia. There is no ground for rejecting the accounts of the Babylonian palaces and the "hanging gardens," which latter were terraces planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers, upheld by arches of brick. The city was built in a square inclosure, ten miles on each side, with a wall about it which, by the lowest estimate, was 32 ft. thick and 75 ft. high. In these anecdotes of the material magnificence of Babylon we see the production of a nation of hereditary artificers. An entire contrast is presented by the Medes, who gained and held a temporary dominion, as was stated, over Upper Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Cappadocia, where they met with little resistance. The Medes were a purely Aryan or Iranian nation, bred on the highland plateau south-west of the Caspian, and amidst the mountains of that rugged country forming an extension of the Caucasus. Their chief city, Ecbatana, is identified with Hamadan; but they were not great builders or artisans. Their character was like that of their kindred and neighbours, the Persians, with whom we are acquainted through Xenophon, a people loving to ride and to shoot, valiant, frank, and hardy men of war. These two Aryan nations were soon merged in one by the successful revolt of Cyrus in 564 B.C., which prepared for the establishment of the first Persian empire.

It is of the magnificent Assyrian capital, "Nineveh, that great city," to which the prophet Jonah was sent for a merciful warning, but the final chastisement of which was foretold by Isaiah, that we here speak as a subject of recent archaeological discoveries. Those of Mr. Layard were described in his several books, "Nineveh and its Remains," "The Monuments of Nineveh," and "Nineveh and Babylon;" the last of which, narrating his second expedition to Assyria, from 1849 to 1851, was published by Murray, in an abridged form, eight years ago. To this work, then, our readers may have recourse for information of what had been done in opening the rubbish-mounds of Kouyunjik and Nimroud, a few miles lower down the Tigris river; as well as the studious labours of the Rev. Dr. Hincks, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and some eminent French and German scholars, in deciphering the cuneiform or arrow-head inscriptions. Every visitor to the British Museum and the Crystal Palace had been familiarised with the quaint forms of Assyrian sculpture, from the abundant store of its relics which Mr. Layard and his assistants had sent home to our Museum, and from the splendid imitations of the original designs made to adorn the Palace at Sydenham. It was in 1866 that Mr. George Smith, encouraged by Sir H. Rawlinson and by Dr. Birch, chief of the Oriental Department in the Museum, began to study the cuneiform texts. His first discovery in Assyrian literature was the reading of a curious inscription of Shalmaneser II., on a black stone obelisk found by Layard at Nimroud, giving an account of the war against Hazael, King of Syria, and the receipt of tribute from Jehu, son of Omri, who is mentioned in the Bible. He next set to work on the cylinders which contain the history of Assurbanipal, in Greek called Sardanapalus; but his elaborate work upon this subject was not published till 1871, by the aid of Mr. J. W. Bosanquet and Mr. Fox Talbot. From the beginning of 1867, Mr. Smith was officially engaged in assisting Sir H. Rawlinson to prepare versions of the cuneiform inscriptions. He also made a special investigation of the annals of Tiglath Pileser, and discovered notices of Azariah, King of Judah; Pekah, King of Israel; and Hoshea, King of Israel, who was attacked by Shalmaneser, as is stated in the Second Book of Kings. Other discoveries made by him were that of one casting some light on an early conquest of Babylonia by the Elamites, about B.C. 2280; that of an ancient religious calendar of the Assyrians, dividing every month into four weeks, and marking the seventh day as a sacred Sabbath; and that which he made in 1872, of the twelve tablets containing the Chaldean account of the Deluge, with the history of a mythical hero named Izdubar. The proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* then offered £1000 to enable Mr. Smith to go to Mesopotamia and carry on fresh explorations. He got six months' leave of absence from the British Museum, and started on Jan. 20, 1873, upon his first visit to the East. Arriving on March 3 at Mosul, the Turkish town on the Tigris opposite the ruins of Nineveh, he found it necessary to go to Bagdad for the Pacha's firman or warrant to begin his operations. He then went on to see the ruins of Babylon, on the Euphrates, but returned in April to Mosul, beginning at once his excavations of the Nimroud mounds, which represent the old Assyrian city of Calah. Here are the remains of a splendid palace and the Temple of Nebo. In May he set to work at Kouyunjik, part of the site of Nineveh, where the palace of Sennacherib had been found by Mr. Layard. He further examined the palace of Sargon, at Khorsabad. Before Mr. Smith's return to England in June the *Daily Telegraph* had published his letters, with his translations of the fragments of writing on the tablets and monuments he had uncovered. One of these was particularly interesting, as it supplied the missing portion in the series of legendary tales of the Flood, already put before English newspaper readers in London. When the collection of antiquities obtained by Mr. Smith reached this country it excited much attention. The trustees of the British Museum resolved to send him out again, in the winter of that year, 1873, with a grant of £1000 for his expenses, to get what more he could, before the Turkish firman expired in March, in order to complete the still defective series of records. Mr. Smith arrived at Mosul, on his second visit, on Jan. 1, 1874, and remained there till April 4, employing several hundred men at the Kouyunjik mounds; but he was less successful than on the first occasion. The vexatious indolence of the Turks, and the arbitrary conduct of their official personages, caused him great trouble and loss of time. His book, nevertheless, presents, both in its descriptive chapters and in the exact translations of original Assyrian and Babylonian documents, a large amount of valuable new matter for study. We commend it to an attentive perusal, together with Mr. Layard's "Nineveh and Babylon," and with the learned historical work of Professor the Rev. G. Rawlinson, on "The Five Great Monarchies." Mr. Smith's volume is illustrated with a map and plans, and nearly thirty engravings and photographs. The Civil Service Estimates of this Session include a gratuity of £200 to Mr. Smith for his labours at Nineveh. He is to lecture upon the History of Assyria to-day (Saturday) at the Royal Institution. He is preparing also to publish a full account of the Chaldean legends of the Creation, the Fall of Man, the Tower of Babel and confusion of tongues, from the tablets found at Kouyunjik.

The portrait of Mr. Smith is from a photograph by Mr. N. Briggs, of Leamington.

The medical officer of health for Lewes reported to the local authorities, on Wednesday, that there had been no fresh case of typhoid fever in the borough for a fortnight. The Town Commissioners resolved upon taking further sanitary measures with a view to permanently eradicating the disease.

The late Mr. Waring, of whom we gave a brief notice last week, was not secretary, but chief commissioner, to the Leeds Exhibition of 1868. He also served in various official capacities at the Manchester Exhibition of 1857 and the London International Exhibition of 1862. Besides being a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. Waring was an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects.

PRINCE AUGUSTUS OF PORTUGAL.

The present King of Portugal, his Majesty Louis Ferdinand de Bourbon, who succeeded his elder brother, King Pedro V., in 1861, has yet a brother, Prince Augustus, Duke of Coimbra and of Saxony, now in the twenty-eighth year of his age. This Prince took his seat in the Chamber of Peers at Lisbon, for the first time, on the 21st ult; and our Portuguese Artist, Raphael Bordallo Pinheiro, has sent us a sketch of the scene when his Royal Highness was introduced there. The hall is of semicircular shape, with twenty-two pillars of white marble, and with decorations of carved oak and bronze. A portrait of the King, suspended above the President's chair, is upheld by two wooden figures of angels, which are beautifully carved by the Portuguese artist Braga, and the doorways have ornamental sculptures of Carrara marble. His Royal Highness was introduced by the Cardinal Patriarch, Archbishop of Lisbon, the Duke de Loulé, and the Marquis Sa da Bandeira, two chiefs of political parties, the Vice-President, M. Rebello de Carvalho, and the Chairman of Committees. He was received by the President, the Marquis d'Avila e Bolama, who administered the oath of allegiance. This is the act shown in our illustration; the Prince, wearing a General's uniform, stands at the President's right and reads the oath with his hand leaning on the Bible.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 8.

This week we have had almost the same lull in political affairs as in the week preceding. There have been a few shiftings of préfets and other officials, and the ministers have met with nothing more momentous to discuss than the state of calm in which France finds itself under the new régime. The only passing cloud has been a trifling difference between the Vice-President of the Council and the Minister of Justice with reference to a circular issued by the latter without any consultation with his colleagues. This document was addressed to the procureurs-généraux throughout France, and first came to the knowledge of the Parisians through the channel of one of your contemporaries instead of in the ordinary way of the *Journal Officiel*, which, however, published it after the lapse of several days, with certain passages, to which M. Buffet had taken exception, suppressed.

The principal feature of the circular is the blow that it deals to the Bonapartist propaganda, to which allusion is evidently made in the sentence referring to "the unwonted deluge of photographs, engravings, emblems, and publications, in which historical truth is not less belied than patriotism and good sense, that for several years has been poured upon the country, and the prime movers in which escape punishment through a defect in the penal laws." That the distribution of photographs and emblems should be attended with penal consequences will seem strange to English readers; but over here, where it is the rule with all parties to put down political opposition by penal enactments, it is looked upon as quite a natural and proper proceeding. The committee of the appeal to the people will require, therefore, to be very much on their guard for the future.

The general councils of the provinces are just now in full session, and certain of the presidents of these assemblies have availed themselves of the circumstance to deliver some rather energetic Republican addresses, although politics are supposed to be entirely forbidden on these occasions. The Comte de Chambord, as though not altogether disheartened at the turn matters have lately taken, has been advising his supporters to participate in the elections for the Senate, in which, it is said, he for the future places his trust.

Following the objectionable example set by the Second Empire, the authorities have this week been changing the names of some fifty or sixty of the streets of the capital—a proceeding highly inconvenient to the public generally, and especially annoying to traders and others residing in the newly-baptised localities. Many of the new names given recall souvenirs of the siege and of the Commune, the victories of both participating largely in these posthumous honours. Additional renown is sought to be conferred on a score or two of French authors, artists, and men of science by imparting their names to thoroughfares which have long been familiar under other designations. The former Avenue de l'Impératrice, re-named the Avenue Uhrich, is now officially christened the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. Such honour as was rendered to the ex-King of Westphalia in re-naming an avenue after him has been transferred to Marshal Niel, who owes this good fortune to his having died before the outbreak of the war with Germany. But possibly the alteration of all which will cause most surprise is the re-naming the Rue de Magenta the Rue Boyer. Surely the Parisians are not less proud than formerly of their Italian victory nor the Marshal-President of his ducal title!

With a view, I presume, to revive the fading interest in hippophagy, we have recently had a banquet at the Grand Hôtel, the menu of which was limited to the *vienne de cheval*. A considerable number of individuals of position, including several English and Americans, appear to have been present; but if the experience of the siege of Paris failed to popularise this particular food, it is scarcely likely that a few score gentlemen dining together off it at something like forty francs a head will lead to any very favourable result. They make a point of swallowing the pill gilded, which the poor of Europe, in whose interest they profess to be feasting, cannot afford to do.

The son of M. Leverrier, the celebrated astronomer and director of the Paris Observatory, was found dead in his room a few mornings ago, under somewhat mysterious circumstances, after having assisted at a festive entertainment given by his father the evening before. The deceased gentleman was attached in a scientific capacity to the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, and the first rumours were that he had deliberately poisoned himself. Another mysterious affair is a murder recently committed at Montreuil-sur-Bois, near Paris, famed for a century past for its eccentric cultivation of peaches. A wealthy and somewhat eccentric couple lived by themselves at the extremity of the village, and early the other morning, according to the statement of the husband, who is partially paralysed through his intemperate habits, he found his wife lying dead in the kitchen, her skull beaten in by a mallet and her throat cut with a razor. Various locks were found forced, and money and other valuables discovered to be missing. Suspicion first of all fell upon the husband, who has been arrested and lodged in the Conciergerie; but the impression now is that the affair belongs to that class of mysterious murders in the environs of the capital which have startled the Parisians at intervals during the past two years and baffled all the researches of the police.

The *Union Républicaine de l'Eure* has lately been cited before the Evreux Tribunal for having stated that a former editor of the journal had died from the effects of the four months' imprisonment to which had been condemned on the complaint of the Duc de Broglie. The unhappy journalist, it seems, was in

an advanced stage of consumption when he entered the prison, which the medical officer attached to it asserts to be especially fatal to those affected with pulmonary disease. The sufferer, it is true, was installed in the infirmary, still he died within three weeks of his release, his complaint, according to the prison doctor, having been sensibly aggravated by his imprisonment, spite of all the care given to his case. M. Noel Parfait, a Republican deputy, deposed that he had represented the poor man's danger to M. Cornelis de Witt, Under-Secretary of State, and begged that he might be transferred to some more salubrious place of confinement than the prison of Evreux, but the official coldly replied that the prisoner had been guilty of defaming the Duc de Broglie, and that therefore he was undeserving of pity, a reply which M. Noel Parfait truly enough considered not merely cruel, but inhuman. Spite, however, of the foregoing and other equally strong evidence, the complaisant tribunal of Evreux sentenced the present editor of the *Union Républicaine de l'Eure* to a fine of 300f. for having published false news. Such is the liberty of the press as it at present exists in France, and yet those in power talk of further repressive measures.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT VENICE.

Great preparations were made in Venice for the reception of the Emperor of Austria, and the rush of visitors was immense.

King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Prince Amadeus, arrived on Sunday to await his guest, Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita having previously reached the city.

An enthusiastic reception was given the Emperor of Austria by the inhabitants of Trieste yesterday week. The town and port looked gay under the combined effect of splendid weather and festive decoration, and the Burgomaster made a speech expressive of the general loyalty. The Emperor Francis Joseph during his stay at Trieste witnessed the unveiling of a monument to his late brother, the Emperor Maximilian. There was a great crowd at the ceremony, and his Majesty was deeply moved by the proceedings. He has since addressed an autograph letter to the Governor of Trieste expressing lively satisfaction at the loyal and affectionate sentiments manifested towards him.

Early on Monday morning the Emperor left Görz on his way to Venice. Upon arriving at Udine he was received for the first time by Italian officials, and General Menabrea welcomed him in the name of King Victor Emmanuel. His Majesty arrived at Venice shortly after eleven o'clock, and was received at the station by King Victor Emmanuel, whom he embraced, and by the Princes of the House of Savoy. The two monarchs seated themselves in a Royal gondola, and proceeded along the Grand Canal to the Royal palace at San Marco, where the honours were performed by the Princess Margherita. The illuminations in the evening were very brilliant. In the harbour the shipping was lighted up with Bengal fires, globes of various colours, and Chinese lanterns. The illumination of St. Mark's was equally successful. Every object near was lit up with dazzling brilliance. The Court ball at the palace was thronged. The Princess Margherita danced with Count Andrassy and the Duke of Genoa with Countess Wimpffen. Their Majesties the Emperor and King and the Princes left the ball-room at half-past eleven o'clock.

On Tuesday there was a review at Vigouza, which was witnessed by the Emperor and King Victor Emmanuel on horseback. About 12,000 troops were under arms, and the Emperor warmly complimented General Pianelli on the appearance of the men and the way in which the manoeuvres were performed. A great crowd attended, and the two Sovereigns were enthusiastically cheered. A dinner was given in the evening, at which, besides the King of Italy and the Emperor Francis Joseph, about eighty persons were present, including the chief civil and military authorities. King Victor Emmanuel proposed a toast in the following terms:—"I drink the health of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, my illustrious guest, brother, and friend—to the happiness and union of the two States for ever." The Emperor of Austria responded as follows:—"It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude for the cordial reception I have met with here that I drink to the health of his Majesty the King of Italy, my brother and dear friend, to the health of the Royal family, and to the wellbeing and prosperity of Italy." Afterwards their Majesties attended a gala performance at the Venice Theatre.

The Emperor left Venice on Wednesday morning, in accordance with the arrangements previously made. The whole city went forth to witness his Majesty's departure. At ten o'clock the Emperor and King Victor Emmanuel entered the Royal gondola, and were taken to the Government gun-boat in waiting for them. The gondola was escorted by the twelve municipal barges as on Monday. When the two Sovereigns reached the gun-boat there was great cheering, and salutes of cannon were fired. The vessel then set out, preceded by an excursion steamer. The barges and gondolas followed as long as they could keep up. At Port Malamocco the Emperor took leave of King Victor Emmanuel, and at eleven went on board the yacht *Miramar*, which at once stood out to sea.

The newspapers are full of glowing articles on the significance of this meeting of two former foes in the capital of a province so long possessed by Austria.

GERMANY.

Contrary to announcements recently made, it is now stated that, acting upon the advice of his physicians, the Emperor William has abandoned his proposed journey to Italy. The Crown Prince will go in his stead, accompanied by the Crown Princess. According to the *New Prussian Gazette*, they will start in a few days.

Prince Bismarck completed his sixtieth year on Thursday week. The congratulatory telegrams which he received are said to have been countless. Among the senders were the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and the King of Bavaria. The Emperor called on the Chancellor at the Foreign Office in the afternoon. The Imperial Crown Prince of Germany paid a visit to Prince Bismarck on Monday. Cologne and Magdeburg have conferred the freedom of their several municipalities on the Prince, in complimentary recognition of his birthday.

The sittings of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet were resumed on Monday, after the Easter recess, when Herr Camphausen, Finance Minister, stated the final result of last year's Budget accounts. Receipts and expenditure had both exceeded the estimates—the former by 16,871,468 thalers, and the latter by 8,936,709 thalers, in addition to which the extraordinary expenditure is 1,147,300 thalers in excess of the extraordinary revenue; so that the entire surplus is 6,787,459 thalers. The bill for withdrawing State subsidies from the Catholic bishoprics was read on Tuesday the third time in the same form in which it passed the second reading.

It is stated that the autumn military manoeuvres in Germany are to be on an exceptionally extensive scale this year, and many foreign officers will, it is expected, be present.

The German Government has accepted the invitation to attend the St. Petersburg Conference on usages in time of war.

HOLLAND.

The First Chamber has voted the Ministerial Bill, already passed by the Second Chamber, for the redemption of 10,000,000 florins of the public debt.

RUSSIA.

The Czarevna was safely delivered of a daughter on Tuesday morning. She is to be called Xenia.

An Imperial ukase has been issued providing that all contracts for advances upon deposit of securities which bear interest, or upon other movable property, shall be subject to the bill tax.

AMERICA.

At the Connecticut election Mr. Ingersoll, Democrat, has been elected Governor by 5500 majority. The Democrats elected three members and the Republicans one member of Congress. The Democratic party gains thus two seats.

The Republicans have obtained a majority in the Rhode Island elections.

The monthly statement of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that during the month of March the National Debt of the United States was diminished by 3,681,000 dols.

CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Dominion Senate has thrown out, by a majority of two, the bill for the construction of a railway between Esquimaux and Nanaimo, forming part of the new arrangements between Canada and British Columbia.

AUSTRALIA.

The Parliament of Victoria, according to a Reuter's telegram, will meet in June.

The Sydney Intercolonial Exhibition was opened on Tuesday, and is a great success.

Reports of the Australian wheat crop give an estimate of five millions of bushels as the yield in Victoria, and ten millions for South Australia, leaving a surplus, in the latter case, of 183,000 tons for export.

Governor Weld has sent to the Earl of Carnarvon a long report on the state of Western Australia and the progress it has made during the past five years. Having made a personal tour over a great part of the colony, the Governor describes its resources and the steps he took for introducing reforms and improvements.

According to the *Delhi Gazette*, the King of Burmah is making preparations for war.

The Ministerial majority in the Greek Chamber have elected M. Cassimati as President.

An income tax of 15 per cent has been substituted in Cuba for the tax hitherto existing, of 2½ per cent on capital.

M. de Lesseps is endeavouring at Constantinople to obtain some modifications of the Suez Canal dues lately established by an international commission.

It is announced from Berne that the French Government has officially notified its adhesion to the International Postal Union, but that the ratification of the Legislature is reserved.

This year the meeting of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations will be held at the Hague during the first week in September. The King of Holland has promised his support.

Twenty persons arrested by the new Government at Monte Video were carried on board ship, under a guard commanded by Colonel Courtin, whose instructions, it was supposed, were to land his prisoners in Cuba or the United States, or else to bring them back after a six months' cruise.

A contest between ten officers and privates of the 5th Fusiliers and ten members of the Jersey Rifle Club came off on Tuesday. The club members used Snider rifles and the Fusiliers the Martini-Henry. Victory fell to the military, who won by four points only.

Complete tranquillity in the Khanate of Khiva is stated by the *St. Petersburg Invalide* to be the substance of a report which has reached the Russian Government. It is added that the Khan was to start, on March 20, on a visit to all the Turcoman settlements, and that he would be accompanied on his journey by 1500 horsemen and two guns.

Telegrams received in Scotland state that the steamer *Greenland* arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on Sunday, with 25,000 seals. The steamer *Proteus*, of Greenock, had also arrived with 42,000 seals, the largest catch ever known to have been taken by a single ship. The prospects of the fishing generally are reported to be highly favourable. These are the first arrivals of the season.

Riots of a formidable character have broken out at Buenos Ayres, and an atrocious crime has been committed by some persons among the infuriated populace. Petroleum was used in setting fire to the Jesuit College, and several of the priests were killed, others being badly hurt. The Archbishop's palace was sacked, and such was the critical position of affairs that the national Government had to proclaim the province in a state of siege for thirty days.

Hans Christian Andersen, the well-known writer of fairy tales, celebrated his seventieth birthday yesterday week. The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Copenhagen writes:—"Today (April 2) the well-known poet Hans Christian Andersen accomplished his seventieth year, and this occasion was embraced by all his admirers and friends, not only in Denmark, but all over the world, to show the old poet how dear he is to them. Yesterday he was fettered by one of the Royal carriages to a private audience of his Majesty the King, who with his own hand gave him the grand cross of the Dannebrog, while the Queen and the Princess Thyra presented him with some magnificent bouquets. To-day, shortly after twelve o'clock, the Crown Prince and the other Princes of the Royal family called on the old poet, while deputations from all parts of the country succeeded one another; among these the committee which has collected funds to raise him a statue in one of the public gardens, and another from his native town, Odense, the chief town on the island of Fühnen. It would be tedious to mention all the presents which Mr. Andersen received, but I must mention that a book was presented to him which contained his tale, 'A Mother's History,' translated into fifteen languages. This shows the cosmopolitan character of Hans Christian Andersen's tales for children better than anything else could do. During the course of the day telegrams from all parts of the world kept pouring in; even the Princess of Wales had remembered the friend of her childhood. On the stage of the Royal National Theatre two of Andersen's works were played; but, unfortunately, he was unable to assist at the performance."

The American billiard handicap, promoted by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, was concluded, on Tuesday night, at Manchester, and was won by J. Roberts, jun., who was victor in every one of the seven games he played.



THE LONDON SCHOOL-BOARDS NEW OFFICES ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT: THE BOARD-ROOM.

The Extra Supplement.

"AN IRISH WEAVER."

The use of the hand-loom, or of some implement for a similar purpose, is almost universal in every country of the Old World—that is to say, of Europe and Asia. Woven fibres or threads make the clothes of civilised, or even half civilised, man, while the savage puts on a garment of skins, or merely a garland of beads and feathers. It is within the memory of elderly persons that the English manufacture of serge and other coarse woollens, now conducted by steam-power in the great industrial establishments of the present day, was carried on in many quiet villages of the West of England by the father of a family working at home, with his wife and children around him. As in the case of the Spitalfields silk-weaver, this manner of producing the woollen fabric has been superseded by the progress of mechanical and economic improvement. But still, among the rustic and simple folk of a past generation, some few old hands at the manual craft are here or there to be found who continue to practise what they learnt in their youth. It is apparently the same in certain parts of Ireland as in Dorsetshire, Somerset, and Devon. This customary occupation is the subject of Mr. Arthur Stocks' water-colour picture, "An Irish Hand-Loom Weaver," exhibited at the Dudley Gallery.

"FATIMA."

The superb Oriental beauty of this name, depicted by M. Charles Bellay in his work exhibited at the Dudley Gallery, might recall some passage of romantic and passionate adventure from the narrative poems of Lord Byron, if our youth at the present day were not too *blasé* and *déillusionné* for any vehement affection to be excited by such a face and form. She may, indeed, be that Fatima, the last of the tyrant Bluebeard's wives, who was saved from the cruel fate of her predecessors by the timely arrival of a brother and deliverer; but she does not look as though she would be guilty of the meanness of peeping into the forbidden closet. In any case, we must pronounce her a lovely sample of womanhood; and we congratulate the artist upon having had the pleasure of studying a model so beautiful; or else upon having, by the power of creative fancy, brought into being this vision of a noble human figure. Yet we may sadly confess, with the Clown in "Antony and Cleopatra," when he brings the mortal serpent to that fallen lady of Egypt, "I know that a woman is a dish for the gods, if the devil dress her not; but truly these same devils do the gods great harm in their women." This, too, was pretty well understood by Lord Byron.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

A description of the rather ornate and conspicuous new building erected on the Thames Embankment, near the Temple railway station, between Somerset House and the Middle Temple Library, for the head offices of the London School Board, was given in our paper of Oct. 31, with a view of its tall front elevation, which is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, constructed of Portland stone inlaid with red brick. We now present, in our two-page Engraving, an illustration of the board-room, situated on the first floor of the building. This apartment is of stately dimensions, 50 ft. long, 28 ft. wide, and 27 ft. high, with a strangers' gallery affording room for two hundred spectators of the debates. Over the chair at the head of the room, now occupied by Sir Charles Reed, the present chairman of the London School Board, will be placed the fine portrait, by Mr. Edgar Williams, of Lord Lawrence, the first chairman.

It was lately remarked by Sir Charles Reed, at a local meeting, that the Board had, since its establishment, opened about seventy-seven schools; and he was able to give his testimony of the good that was being done, for, as one of the magistrates for Middlesex, he was able to state that the number of children under fifteen years of age who were brought up for criminal offences had been greatly reduced. In the Industrial School Department of the board 3395 children had been dealt with by their visitors, and out of that number they had taken 1757 into industrial homes, on board ship, or put them under good influences. They had now an average attendance of 76,000—in other words, there were 76,000 more children regularly attending school than there were five years ago. They had 98,872 school places, while the school roll numbered 98,928, which was actually above the accommodation they had at present. When the School Board was first formed it was estimated that they should build schools for 120,000, but after careful inquiry it had been found necessary to accommodate 140,000, and in order to meet the demands upon them twenty-seven sites had already been secured for educational purposes. After reviewing the work done, and in prospect, by the London School Board, we must also observe that the payment of the Board rate of 3d. in the pound is arousing no little discussion among the vestries and district boards. The whole sum the London School Board has levied for is £263,713 on property of which the total rateable value is £20,903,377.

Alderman Jessop, a member of the well-known firm of W. Jessop and Sons, of Sheffield, has given £12,000 towards the building and furnishing of a hospital for women.

Colonel Yolland, in his report on the Shipton railway accident, shows that the disaster was, in his opinion, due to several preventable causes; and, with regard to the breaking of the wheel tire, strongly condemns the practice of fastening tires by rivets, as in the case in question.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Congregational Union was opened at Bradford on Tuesday, when an address was delivered by the Rev. William Kingsland.—The members of the Lancashire Congregational Union assembled at Blackburn on Wednesday.—Mr. H. Armitage, of Manchester, in the chair.—A new Congregational church was opened at Caterham on Tuesday.

A special meeting of the Corporation of Dublin was held on Monday, at which it was resolved, by a majority of nineteen to fifteen, to petition Parliament in favour of the Sunday closing of public-houses in Ireland. The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided, on Wednesday night, at a great meeting of the citizens in favour of Sunday closing of public-houses. Resolutions in favour of the movement and a petition to Parliament were adopted.

The Duke of Buckingham, in addressing the grand jury at the Buckingham Quarter Sessions on Monday, condemned the system of supplying agricultural labourers with large quantities of beer in remuneration for services rendered, instead of paying them in money. Several cases in which lamentable results had followed were in his recollection as chairman of the Quarter Sessions, arising out of this evil practice, and he trusted that agricultural employers generally would take means for reducing the large and unnecessary supply of malt liquor to their labourers.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If the House of Commons is remarkable for a certain boyishness in being always eager for holidays, it is also equally so for sluggishness in coming back to what may be called its school. Thus, as ever, it happened that there was a slack attendance of members on the assembling after the Easter recess. It was judicious in the Government, basing itself on the supposition of a thin House, to put down the Army Estimates for discussion on that night; for in the result they were gotten quite through, with the exception of one postponed vote; and doubtless the Secretary for War experienced something like the sensation which is felt by a person who, after being crushed and pressed by a dense crowd, suddenly finds that he has struggled out into an open and free area. It may be noted that Mr. Hardy utilised the subordinates of his department, and allowed himself to be relieved of much replying to inquiry and criticism by Lord Eustace Cecil and Mr. Stanley, respectively, the Surveyor of the Ordnance and Financial Secretary to the War Office. The first-named was evidently desirous of being useful, and did tolerably well, but he wants the official readiness and glibness which are essential to the effective meeting of the comments of the petty men—or, if that phrase is uncourteous, the *dii minores*—who bounce about when Estimates are under consideration. Notable was the resurrection of Sir Andrew Lusk, who while he was Lord Mayor suffered eclipse, so far as his mission of criticising the Estimates from a six-and-eightpenny point of view was concerned. Now, however, he resumed his function with a certain effusiveness, and, while nibbling at details, at least once enunciated a great principle; for, with a Lord Burleigh-like shake of the head and a melancholy tone in his voice, he declared that he foresaw that if this country was to have an adequate army we must come to a conscription.

There are various ways of acquiring distinction—as distinguished from consideration—in the House, and one of them is to be very frequent in presenting oneself, very loud in declamation, and very long in observation. In this way Lord Robert Montagu has become prominent. His manner somehow suggests that he is nervous and sensitive from a notion that he is always likely to be attacked, though probably nothing could be more inapt than such an idea, and that his best course is to take the initiative and be aggressive. Therefore, whenever he speaks of any person, he (to use a coarse word) "slangs" him as vigorously as he can. This mode of signalling himself has been recently illustrated; for, having on the Artisans' Bill spoken of the town of Folkestone in very strong language as being infested with fever dens, certain of the inhabitants of that marine locality got up an indignation meeting, at which he was heartily abused. Not content with the retort, the said inhabitants induced Sir Edward Watkin—who, as chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, is in some sort a representative of Folkestone—to show up Lord Robert in a sidelong and ingenious way in the House; and the noble Lord defended himself so furiously that the Speaker was obliged to ask him to moderate his ardour. In one thing he showed himself judicious, for he said that he believed that he had a good case of breach of privilege; but he had forbore to take that course, doubtless feeling that the House had had enough of that kind of thing lately. It is a tradition of the House that members have a horror of that record of their sayings which is familiarly known as *Hansard*. This feeling has been illustrated by Lord Robert Montagu, for he sought to know whether the State contributed to the expense of publishing *Hansard*; and when he found, on inquiring of the Secretary to the Treasury, that a number of copies were purchased for the use of the public offices, he vehemently signified that he would try to strike that item out of the votes—his notion probably being that by that means he could suppress the chronicle which is so obnoxious to many members, and presumably to himself in particular.

On the second day after the recess Mr. Gladstone appeared in the House, took his now usual seat in the obscure part of the front Opposition bench; and, as if to show that he was only a wayfarer and a visitor in that assembly, held his hat on his knee and dangled a stick while he was sitting, as if he was practising "the nice conduct of a clouded cane." Nay, even when he delivered the shortest speech he ever uttered against the repeal of the brewers' license, he still held fast to his hat and stick, as if to signify that he was ready and eager to depart. In regard to Mr. John Holms's deliverance on his motion for relieving that oppressed, down-trodden, fast pauperising body, the brewers, of an impost which, according to themselves, is driving everyone out of the trade, he can hardly be said to have been as keen and incisive as he generally is. In truth, though he was dealing, as it were, with a succulent drink, he was rather dry. There was a great disappointment; for Sir Wilfrid Lawson had announced that he should move the "previous question"—a side-way mode of getting rid of a motion, which obviously puzzled a great many new members, and probably some of the old ones, and rendered necessary an inquiry of the Speaker how the opponents and supporters of the motion respectively should cry "aye" or "no." But mournful circumstances prevented Sir Wilfrid's presence, and the brewers, doubtless, escaped a powerful sarcastic-humorous showing-up of their "pity the sorrows" case. As it happened, Mr. Sullivan, who, in his own country of Ireland, is as much an apostle of teetotalism as Sir Wilfrid Lawson is in England, was not in a bounteous vein, and he did not contribute any animation to the debate, which never rose out of the region of dullness.

As usual, the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill attracted a large gathering of the fair sex to the Ladies' Gallery. Many were young and comely, and suggested that even if they should obtain the right to vote for members to Parliament, as the bill would preclude married women from continuing to hold the suffrage, most of them stood a great chance of being soon disfranchised. In moving the second reading of the bill, Mr. Forsyth fell into the error which tactical advocates try to avoid, that of overdoing his case. Not that he did not develop a vigour and an earnestness for which, perhaps, he has not received credit, but he was wearisomely long. Possibly, observing the very scant audience which he was addressing, he sought to prolong his speech to such time as members who had gone to the launch of the Alexandra ship of war at Chatham had returned. The measure had in the outset a formidable combination against it, both Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Leatham having given notice of moving its rejection. The *pas* was gracefully ceded to the former gentleman, who was, as he always is, pointed and suggestive, while, apart from a little nervousness which detracted from his fluency, his delivery and manner were very taking and eminently gentlemanly, even to gracefulness. Those qualities of epigram and humour and sarcasm, made to subserve keen argumentation, which Mr. Leatham possesses in so distinguished a degree, were now at his full disposal; and it may have been observed that there was less stiffness, more ease and more spontaneity, than Mr. Leatham generally exhibits. Mr. Smollett is nothing if not cynical, and now he had a subject which afforded ample scope for the gratification of his intense sarcasm to his heart's content. In him broad humour is traditional, and in some sort hereditary; but it must be said that

on this occasion he seemed to have steeped himself in the kind of questionable jocularity which so often disfigures the wit of "Peregrine Pickle" and "Humphrey Clinker." He contrived to rouse Mr. Stansfeld out of that frigid officialism in which that gentleman seems of late years to have shrouded himself, and to have momentarily revived in him that declamatory tone which characterised his earlier style. In one respect he seemed to be grateful to Mr. Smollett, for the member for Cambridge afforded him an opportunity of proclaiming fervidly his adhesion to the crusade which is going on against the Contagious Diseases Acts, in connection with which it would appear that he has chosen to go down to posterity as a statesman. It was in a discussion on the electoral rights of women that Sir Henry James established his reputation as a Parliamentary speaker. There was, therefore, some risk that he would encounter the perils attaching to continuations of intellectual successes; but he had bound up his faculties to the task of at least equalling, if not eclipsing, the one speech by another; and there is no doubt that he attained that object.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships reassembled on Thursday for the first time after the Easter holidays. Lord Cairns gave notice of his intention on the following evening to call attention to the present conditions of the Judicature Act of 1873, and to state the course which Government intended to pursue in reference to that subject. Earl Beauchamp, the Lord Steward, brought down the answer of her Majesty to their Lordships' address of March 11, with reference to the late Clerk of the Parliaments. It was as follows:—"I have received your address recommending Sir John Shaw Lefevre, late Clerk of the Parliaments, to my Royal consideration and bounty, and I will give direction accordingly."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met on Monday evening, after the Easter recess. There was but a thin attendance of members at the beginning, and for the most part all through the sitting. Mr. Ralli took his seat as member for Bridport, in the room of the late Mr. T. Mitchell. A new writ was issued for an election for the Kirkcaldy Burghs, in the place of Mr. Robert Reid, deceased. A letter was read by the Speaker, which had been addressed to him by Lord Charles Russell, resigning the post of Sergeant-at-Arms to the House, after a service of twenty-seven years. On going into Supply, Captain Price raised the question of the construction and supply of the largest ordnance, 81-ton and 35-ton guns; and was informed that the construction and supply were going on. It was contended by Captain Nolan that the muzzle-loading artillery adopted by this country was inferior to the breech-loading cannon which was used in any army in Europe. In reply, Lord Eustace Cecil and Mr. Hardy successively stated that the British ordnance had been established after the most careful consideration of officers of the greatest scientific knowledge and experience. In Committee of Supply a vote on account was taken for the Civil Service Estimates, and then the Army Estimates were got through, with the exception of the vote for the militia, which was postponed. The Marine Mutiny Bill was passed through Committee. One or two clauses of the Explosive Substances Bill were then taken. The Dover Pier and Harbour Bill was read the second time, after a fruitless endeavour on the part of Sir G. Balfour to procure its rejection. The Bankruptcy (Scotland) Law Amendment Bill was then passed through Committee.

A new writ was ordered on Tuesday for the county of Meath. Mr. J. Holms moved a resolution affirming that the brewers' license ought to be repealed. It was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and amongst others by Mr. Gladstone, and on a division was lost by 203 to 83. The Lord Advocate introduced a bill for the relief of widows and children of intestates in Scotland where the paternal estates are of small value. The Bank Holidays Extension and Amendment Bill was passed through Committee. On going into Committee on the Parliamentary Elections Returning Officers Bill, Mr. Fawcett moved that no measure dealing with the expenses of returning officers is likely to reduce those expenses which do not interest the constituencies in economy by relieving candidates of the charge. This was lost on a division by 150 to 46. The clauses were agreed to after a lengthened discussion, as was a new clause exempting Scotland from the operation of the bill. The report of Supply was brought up and agreed to, and the Marine Mutiny Bill was read the third time and passed. The report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the claims of certain Indian officers for compensation upon their retirement from the service was presented.

The greater part of Wednesday's sitting was devoted to an animated discussion on the order for the second reading of the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill, the object of which was to confer the Parliamentary electoral franchise on unmarried women who pay rates and taxes. Mr. Forsyth moved the second reading of the bill. Mr. Chaplin moved, and Mr. Leatham seconded, an amendment to reject the bill; and the debate was continued by Mr. Smollett, Mr. Beresford-Hope, and Sir Henry James against the bill, and by Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Jenkins in favour of it. On a division the measure was thrown out by 187 to 152—a majority of 35. Mr. Disraeli voted for the bill.

Mr. Whalley, on behalf of Dr. Kenealy, who was absent, on Thursday, asked a question of the Prime Minister in respect to the alleged intervention of two Judges, in certain criminal cases, with the verdicts of the juries. Mr. Disraeli said he was as unwilling to interfere with the expression of opinion given by a Judge as he should be to interfere with the freedom of a verdict by a jury; and he called attention to the fact that the question had been put to him by an hon. member who had first presented a petition impugning the verdict of a jury. (The petition referred to had reference to the Tichborne case.) In reply to Sir S. Waterlow, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that, as the Public Works Loans Commissioners had no funds in hand applicable to loans for the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes, it was intended to introduce a bill for the purpose of supplying them with the funds necessary for this purpose. Mr. Disraeli called the attention of the House to the letter of Lord Charles Russell resigning his appointment as Sergeant-at-Arms. He highly eulogised the manner in which the noble Lord had discharged the duties of that honourable but very laborious office. He believed that he was only consulting the general feeling of the House in moving a resolution recognising the services of the noble Lord during the long time in which he had acted as Sergeant-at-Arms. He moved that a resolution to this effect be sent to Lord Chas. Russell. The Marquis of Hartington having seconded the motion, it was carried by acclamation. Sir C. Adderley, in moving the second reading of the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, referred to the importance of the subject and the numerous Acts which had been passed in respect to it. The chief objects of his measure were to give greater security to seamen, to do away with advance-notes, to secure a better payment of

their wages, and to continue the responsibility of shipowners without imposing upon them unnecessary hardships. He hoped that the House would assent, pro forma, to the second reading, in order to enable him to print certain modifications he intended to make in the provisions of the bill. A long discussion ensued, which ultimately terminated by the motion being agreed to.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Gladstone has removed from No. 11 to No. 23, Carlton House-terrace, which he has taken for the season.

This (Saturday) evening the first anniversary of the Printers' Guild for Boys will be held at the Christian Institute, Parker-street, Drury-lane.

Nearly 11,000 persons signed the Easter Monday petition to Parliament against the proposed erection of a Contagious Diseases Hospital at Hampstead.

Mr. Henry Hicks Gibbs has been elected Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. Edward Howley Palmer has been appointed Deputy Governor, for the ensuing year.

The schools erected by the London School Board for the parish of St. Mary, Fulham, were opened yesterday week, under the presidency of the Rev. C. D. Reade, M.A.

A paper was read before the Society of Arts, yesterday week, by Mr. R. H. Elliott, which contained several suggestions for the wet and dry cultivation of India. Mr. Hyde Clarke presided, in the absence of Sir George Campbell.

The annual meeting of the National Lifeboat Institution is to take place at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, May 11. The Duke of Edinburgh will take the chair, and it is expected that the Duchess of Edinburgh will also be present.

Mr. Stanton and Mr. Cann, a Sheffield man, met in a bicycle contest last Saturday. They were to have raced for thirty miles, but at the end of twenty-three Cann gave up, and Mr. Stanton was declared the winner.

On Monday evening the general meeting of the Working Men's College was held at the institution in Great Ormond-street—Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., in the chair. The opening address was delivered by Professor Seeley.

The new signal light on the great clock tower of the Palace of Westminster was displayed for the first time on Monday night. It is about forty feet higher than the one lately in use, and will be no disfigurement to the tower, as it is so constructed as to be run in like a ship's gun during daylight.

The largest of the Peabody buildings was, yesterday week, opened for the reception of tenants. This block of dwelling-houses, which covers more than two acres and a half, is situated between the Blackfriars and Waterloo roads, at the back of Stamford-street.

A Parliamentary return shows that the Metropolitan Board of Works has contributed to improvements within the city of London since October, 1857, £197,826 7s., as their proportion of the estimated total cost of such improvements, which was £434,382 3s. 1d.

Dr. Stainer, on Monday, read a paper on the subject of Musical Notation before the Musical Association at the Beethoven Rooms—Mr. Ellis occupying the chair. An animated discussion ensued, in which Dr. Stone, Mr. Bosanquet, Mr. Hullah, the chairman, and others took part.

Female clerkships are about to be established in the Post-Office Savings Bank, and a number of ladies are to be nominated by the Postmaster-General to compete before the Civil Service Commissioners for the appointments. There will be two classes—one beginning at £40 and the other at £80.

A sculling-match for £100 was rowed, on Monday, by Griffiths and Thomas, the course being from Putney to Hammersmith. At first Thomas went ahead; but his opponent, pulling steadily, passed him above the Soapworks, and won a hardy-contested race.

Arrangements have been made for giving a banquet at Willis's Rooms, on the 29th inst., in honour of Sir George Bowen, who has been successively Governor of Queensland, New Zealand, and Victoria, and is now home on leave of absence. The Duke of Edinburgh will take the chair.

On Wednesday the President and Council of the Royal Society entertained the Fellows and a large number of distinguished visitors at the annual conversazione, which was held in the new rooms of the society in Burlington House. As usual, a large number of objects of interest were exhibited.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey continue their ministrations with undiminished success. On Tuesday afternoon they conducted a service for orphans and destitute children at the Agricultural Hall. There were between 7000 and 8000 children present, who came chiefly from the various schools, homes, refuges, and industrial institutions of London.

Lord Derby received, on Tuesday, a deputation from the Evangelical Alliance and other bodies, who waited upon him respecting the persecution of Christians in Turkey. His Lordship, in reply, pointed out that the Porte labours under many difficulties in the matter, and that if Christians were to be exempt from the conscription it would be an inducement to many to change their religion.

At the nineteenth quarterly meeting of the Conservative and Society, held at the Norfolk-street offices on Tuesday—Viscount Ranelagh in the chair—the report showed the total receipts up to Lady Day last to have been £2,142,254, and the total number of shares issued 40,232. The interest on shares remains at 5 per cent per annum, and on deposits at 4 per cent per annum, the warrants for which will be issued May 1.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 95,982, of whom 36,089 were in workhouse, and 59,893 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the year 1874, these figures show a decrease of 10,498. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 395, of whom 302 were men, 83 women, and 10 children under sixteen.

A medal commemorative of the opening of the new schools of the Merchant Taylors' Company, struck by George Kenning, medallist, of Little Britain, bears, on the obverse, finely-executed profiles of the Prince and Princess of Wales; and on the reverse, the arms of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The medals presented to the Prince and Princess are of gold, and others are of silver and bronze.

An urgent appeal is made for donations towards the building of the proposed new East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women. Since the establishment of the existing temporary hospital, in January, 1868, the number of beds has increased from 10 to 35. Up to April 30 last 30,785 out-patients, 4505 casual cases, and 2147 in-patients have been under treatment, and at present applications have to be refused daily for want of room. A site has been purchased, and about £7000 are required to complete the new building.

At Gwydyr House, yesterday week, Mr. Slater-Booth received a deputation of the Social Science Congress, who are desirous of seeing a commission appointed to inquire into the system of storing water in the United Kingdom. Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., introduced the deputation; and, after hearing their statement, Mr. Slater-Booth said he appreciated the importance of the subject, and would bring it under the attention of the Government.

A sale of fancy articles will be held at the Kensington Vestry Hall on the 22nd inst. and two following days. The object of this sale is to dispose of the stock of work done by the members of the "Ladies Self-Help Association," of 43, Sackville-street, and the "Bromley College Association." The promoters, finding that the support necessary to make such institutions really beneficial to the workers can only be gained through great publicity, have decided to hold several fancy sales during the London season.

Sir Charles Adderley, in reply to a deputation on the subject of the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, on Tuesday, said the Government are most anxious to diminish the loss of life at sea, and that they have no intention of abandoning the measure or referring it to a Select Committee.—There was a large meeting at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday night, on the subject of the Merchant Shipping Bill. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., were among the speakers, and resolutions were passed urging the provision of certain measures for the protection of life at sea.

From the returns received from the various Masonic lodges in England of those who wish to be present in the Albert Hall at the ceremony of the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master, on the 28th inst., it appears that the applications number close upon 20,000. As the hall will not accommodate half that number with seats, it has been found necessary to restrict the privilege of admission which it was desired to extend to those who, being only master Masons, are not "members of 'grand lodge,' so as to give but one such admission to each of the 1000 lodges in England."

Cardinal Manning arrived at the archiepiscopal residence at Westminster on Monday morning from Rome, having left Paris by the mail train on Sunday night. His reception on Tuesday at the archiepiscopal residence at Westminster was attended by nearly all the Roman Catholic Bishops and a large number of the minor clergy and laity. The fund subscribed by the English Roman Catholic gentry for presentation to the Cardinal amounts to about 5000 gs. It will be presented to his Eminence, with an address of congratulation. The Roman Catholic members of the House of Commons will present a separate purse and a separate address.

Mr. T. R. Sachs, of the Thames Angling Preservation and Piscatorial Societies, captured the first Thames trout of the season, a few days since, at Kingston, by spinning. Its weight was eight pounds and a quarter, a male fish; and, considering the severe season, it was not in bad condition. There are many large trout to be seen between Staines and Richmond. It may interest fishermen to know that from Staines upwards the season for trout-fishing begins on the 1st inst. On the lower waters—that is, from Staines downwards—fishing for trout begins on Jan. 25. The laws of 1785 being still in force. These laws were really intended to apply chiefly to salmon, which then frequented the river.

Mr. J. Macgregor read a paper on Monday evening, at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, on Training Boys for Enlistment as Soldiers, in which he set forth a plan by which 5000 boys fifteen years old could be obtained annually from reformatories and industrial and other schools fit and willing to enter an institution where, at a comparatively small expense, they could be trained, and at the end of three months be drafted into the Army. Mr. Tufnell (poor law inspector), General Sir C. Daubeny, and others expressed approval.—General Warde read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution, on Wednesday, on the subject of recruiting, and came to the conclusion that it was possible to revert to the old system of long service with pensions and by that means to have an army that would answer all the purposes of the country.

At the meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, held on Monday evening, at its rooms, 10, Adelphi-terrace—C. Brooke, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair—after the election of new members, a paper on the Relation of the Scripture Account of the Deluge to Physical Science, by Professor Challis, F.R.S., was read. The paper was divided into three parts: in the first, the statements in the Book of Genesis relative to the Deluge were discussed with the view of ascertaining the precise character of the facts they record. In the second, it was proposed to account for these facts by a physical theory resting on the hypothesis that the primary cause of the Deluge was an abnormal increment of the earth's central heat, which, it was shown, would produce evaporation from the whole ocean-surface, resulting in a copious descent of rain on the continents. It was then inferred, by adopting an argument analogous to one which Sir John Herschel has employed to account for volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, that such a transfer of water from the oceans to the continents might disturb the equilibrium of the earth's crust, supposed to be floating on a liquid interior, and produce oscillations, whereby the mountain tops might be depressed below the water-level. In the third part, various facts ascertained by observations of geologists were explained by the same theory as that which accounted for the facts recorded in Genesis, and it was argued that this coincidence was corroborative both of the reality of the facts as recorded and of the proposed explanations of them. From the whole argument it was concluded that geology does not point to an antiquity of man that can be proved to be inconsistent with statements in the Book of Genesis. A discussion ensued.

The 1873 deaths which were registered in London last week were 207 above the average, and the annual death-rate from all causes, which in the three preceding weeks had been equal to 28, 26, and 25 per 1000, rose last week to 28. The number of births registered was 2493, which was 42 above the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two previous weeks had been 498 and 508, further rose last week to 534, and exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 142; 328 resulted from bronchitis, 133 from pneumonia, and 13 from asthma. There were 24 deaths from measles, 32 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 92 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, 24 from diarrhoea, and 1 from smallpox. The 24 deaths from measles showed a further increase upon the numbers in recent weeks. Diphtheria caused 16 deaths, against 10 and 14 in the two previous weeks; 4 were of children of Royal Artillerymen in the Herbert Hospital at Kidbrook. The fatality from whooping-cough showed a marked increase, resulting in 92 deaths, whereas in the two previous weeks they had been but 60 and 59. The 30 deaths referred to fever were 14 below the corrected weekly average; 18 were certified as enteric or typhoid, 12 as simple continued fever, and not one as typhus. Seven deaths were caused by street accidents. In the Greater London 3144 births and 2165 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 37.4 and 26.9 per 1000 of the popula-

tion. In the outer ring the death-rate from all causes, and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, was 20.0 and 2.1 per 1000 respectively, against 28.4 and 3.3 in Inner London. In the outer ring 9 deaths were referred to fever, showing a considerably higher death-rate from this cause than that which prevailed in Inner London. The mean temperature was 45.8, or 1.9 above the average.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Mr. George Melly, late member for Stoke-on-Trent, was on Thursday week presented with a farewell address in the Hanley Music-hall, in the presence of 3000 persons. Mr. Melly, in the course of his speech explaining the reasons which led to the resignation of his seat, more than once hinted that the time would come when he would again offer himself to the electors of Stoke. He declined to discuss the conduct of the electors in returning Dr. Kenealy, but argued at some length in opposition to those who held that the recent election for Stoke proved the failure of household suffrage and the ballot. Mr. Melly's reception was very enthusiastic.

Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., the defeated Conservative candidate for Cardiff at the last general election, was presented with a magnificent service of silver plate and other appropriate articles, on Monday night, at the Assembly-rooms.

The Conservatives of Norwich have filed a petition against the recent return of Mr. Tillett as member for that city.

Mr. Lowther, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has addressed his constituents at York on the principal measures of the Session—the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, the Regimental Exchanges Bill, and the Agricultural Holdings Bill. Respecting his own department, he said the Government were thoroughly resolved to countenance no policy of dismemberment. Votes of confidence in Mr. Lowther and in the Government were passed by the meeting.

The members for King's Lynn addressed their constituents at the banquet of the Local Conservative Association on Thursday week. Lord C. J. Hamilton promised to deliver to the people of Lynn several lectures on his travels in America, China, and Japan.

The Marquis of Salisbury has undertaken to rebuild the chancel of Cranborne church.

General Sir C. Yorke is gazetted Constable of the Tower and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets.

The secretary of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from M. Chevalier saying that he will be in Liverpool to attend the meeting of the chamber on the 21st inst.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. Edmund Stephen Harrison, Deputy Clerk of the Council, to be a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Mr. J. M. Ludlow, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, has been appointed Registrar of Friendly Societies, in succession to Mr. Stephenson, now Solicitor to the Treasury.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. Arthur Walsh to be Lord Lieutenant of Radnorshire, in the room of Lord Ormathwaite, who has resigned.

Mr. Alderman Walker, the donor of the new art-gallery at Liverpool, has requested the council to give up the scheme for erecting a statue in his honour.

Mr. E. H. Budd, who died recently at the age of ninety, shared with Lord Frederick Beauclerc and Mr. William Ward the credit of being the best amateur cricketer of the early part of the present century.

The Perth Town Council, by sixteen votes against four, after an entertaining discussion, have resolved in future to discontinue a grant of £20 yearly for supplying brandy and sherry to the kirk sessions of the parish churches.

At a meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society the silver medal of the institution was unanimously voted to Captain Farrell, of the Dundalk steam-ship Enterprise, for gallant rescues from shipwreck.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt give notice that the sum of £331,866 15s. 11d., being one fourth part of the surplus revenue in the year ending Dec. 31 last, will be applied, in the quarter ending June 30, 1875, towards the reduction of the National Debt.

On a scale of unusual splendour, a bazaar and fancy fair was begun on Tuesday, in the Manchester Free-Trade Hall, in aid of the fund for completing the Sick Children's Hospital. The sum required is about £15,000; and it is expected that the bazaar will produce quite that amount. It was opened by Mr. Oliver Heywood, who explained its objects and made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the charity.

The *Sussex Daily News* publishes the tenth quarterly report of the Sub-Wealden exploration. The old boring, it will be remembered, was abandoned in consequence of the tools having dropped, and the new one was only commenced on Dec. 11. A depth of 373 ft. has already been reached by the diamond rock-boring process. Some of the cores form unbroken columns of hard rock seven or eight feet in length. The report is declared to be in every respect the most gratifying yet issued.

In our notice last week of the Colosseum in Regent's Park, now half demolished, Mr. Hornor, the original projector and proprietor of that establishment, was mentioned as the painter of the famous Panorama of London. What he did was to make the sketches for that vast picture, seating himself in a "crow's-nest" fixed on the top of the cross above St. Paul's Cathedral dome, and working there from the dawn of daylight every summer morning in 1821. It was the late Mr. E. T. Parris, between 1825 and 1829, who actually executed the whole of the immense painting, its size being 45,000 square feet, or more than an acre of canvas.

The "Handbook for South Africa," just published by Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., should be consulted by all who seek information concerning the British colonies and the Dutch republics in that region of the world. It is worthy of the house which lately sent forth that excellent "Handbook for Australia and New Zealand," commended by us, a few months ago, for the completeness and exactness of its geographical and statistical accounts. The Cape Colony, the Trans-Orange Territory, the Orange Free State, Basuto Land, the Transvaal and the Gold-Fields, and the province of Natal, are fully and minutely described. Abundant details are supplied of their history, topography, geology and mineralogy, climate, botany, and zoology; of the character and condition of their native races, their colonial population, agriculture, forests, pastoral resources, mining, trade and other industries; of their land laws and sales, their tariffs, prices, and wages, and of their government affairs. A gazetteer is appended, containing brief notices of all places of any note, and the volume is furnished with a good map. The maps of Australia and New Zealand, and of the globe with its climate zones, previously issued by Messrs. Silver and Co., have been found very acceptable.



THE ALEXANDRA PALACE, MUSWELL HILL.



SIR ARTHUR GORDON, GOVERNOR OF FIJI.

The annexation of the Fiji Islands to the British Australasian Empire was the subject of a lecture and discussion at the Royal Colonial Institute of London, reported in this Journal two months ago. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G., the newly-appointed Governor, has since left England for the distant seat of his government in the South Pacific Ocean. He is the fourth and youngest son of George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, K.G., the eminent statesman, who was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Duke of Wellington's Ministry of 1830, and in Sir Robert Peel's Ministry from 1841 to 1846, and who was Prime Minister through 1853 and 1854. The present Earl of Aberdeen, being the seventh, is John Campbell Gordon, who inherited the title when his elder brother, George, the sixth Earl, was drowned at sea, in January, 1870, having taken service on board an American trading-vessel in an assumed name. Their father, George John James, the fifth Earl, died in 1864, having enjoyed the title and estates but four years. The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon is consequently uncle to the present Earl of Aberdeen, and half-brother to the Duke of Hamilton. He was born Nov. 26, 1829; his mother was Harriet (a Douglas), sister to the eighteenth Earl of Minto, widow of Viscount Hamilton, and mother also of the present Duke of Hamilton. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, entering there in 1847, and taking his M.A. degree in 1851. In 1852 he began to learn public business as private secretary to his father, then Prime Minister of that time. He was elected M.P. for Beverley in 1854, and sat three years in the House of Commons, but was unsuccessful as candidate for Liskeard in 1857. He accompanied Mr. Gladstone, in 1858, on his special mission to Corfu, which resulted in the cession of the Ionian Islands. In 1861, during his absence from the country and without his knowledge, he was proposed for the representative of Aberdeenshire, but was defeated by a very narrow majority at the election. He was appointed Governor of New Brunswick in 1861, and in 1866 was transferred to the island of Trinidad. The merits of his administration there, and the condition of Trinidad under his rule, are described by his friend, the late Rev. Canon Kingsley, in that delightful narrative of a Christmas visit to the West Indies, entitled "At Last." Sir Arthur Gordon, rewarded with a knighthood of St. Michael and St. George, was removed in 1871 to the Mauritius, where he has been governing three years. His varied and appropriate official experiences seem to promise that he will do well at the Fiji Islands.

The portrait of Sir Arthur Gordon is from a photograph taken by Mr. Bassano, at the express request of her Majesty, a few days before Sir Arthur's departure.



THE LATE MR. D. OSMENT, THE OLDEST FREEMASON.

"THE FATHER OF THE FREEMASONS."

Mr. David Osment, who died at Sherborne, Dorset, on the 21st ult., at the advanced age of ninety-nine, was probably the oldest member of the craft, as well as the oldest mason, having been initiated in the Lodge of Benevolence, No. 459, at Sherborne, in January, 1820. He filled the offices of J.D. and S.D., and was subsequently Tyler for twenty years and Janitor to the Chapter for five years.

When about seventy-five years of age he became partially blind and much reduced in circumstances from losses in trade. To the honour of the Freemasons, he was then elected an annuitant on the Royal Masonic Benevolent Fund, and remained so until his death. He was a most deserving and honourable man, and much respected by all who knew him.

Until about four years ago it was his regular custom to attend the daily service at the noble Abbey Church of Sherborne; and he celebrated his last three birthdays by partaking of the sacrament on those days. His health was good until a few weeks prior to his death, and he was of a most patient and cheerful disposition. The comfort of his latter days was greatly enhanced by the loving and constant attention of his blind daughter, Mrs. Guppy, with whom he lived for many years. Our likeness of him is from a photograph by Mr. Chaffin, of Sherborne, taken when Mr. Osment was upwards of ninety years of age. He was born on Midsummer Day, 1775.

THE LATE M. QUINET.

The death of this eminent French political writer and historian, with the funeral orations delivered by M. Victor Hugo and M. Gambetta over his grave, lately occupied some attention in Paris. Edward Quinet, born at Bourg, in the department of the Ain, in 1803, was the son of an army commissariat official. He was educated partly at Heidelberg, and was thus imbued with the idealist philosophy of Germany. His first work "Tablettes du Juif Errant," was published by him at twenty years of age, and showed a powerful imagination addicted to bold and wide-reaching speculations on the progress and destiny of mankind. A short time afterwards he translated Herder's "Ideas on the Philosophy of History," and he then began to write in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* essays upon these subjects. He was one of the scientific and literary commission sent out to Greece in 1828 by the French Government.



THE LATE EDGAR QUINET, FRENCH HISTORIAN.

The materials which he there collected were subsequently used for his work on "Modern Greece in Relation to Ancient Greece." In 1829 he was appointed Professor of Foreign Literature at the College of Lyons. At this post he remained some years; but when, in 1842, a new chair was founded, at the College of France in Paris, of the Languages and Literatures of Southern Europe, Quinet got the appointment. His writings, however, and perhaps also his teachings, at the college were too revolutionary for the Government of M. Guizot, especially "Le Génie des Religions," and a book against the Jesuits, written by him in conjunction with M. Michelet. In 1846, therefore, he was deprived of his professorship, and went to travel in Spain and Italy. Being elected next year a member of the Chamber of Deputies, he then came out as an active politician and sat in the National Assembly of the Republic in 1848. He resisted the coup-d'état of Louis Napoleon, but under the Empire was one of the Corps Législatif, still combating the political reaction and asserting Democratic principles. This course led to his expulsion from France in 1852, when he retired to Brussels, and married the daughter of the Moldavian poet Assaki.

Our portrait of M. Quinet is from a photograph by M. Manoury, of Paris.

SIR WILLIAM JERVOIS.

Sir William Jervois, K.C.M.G., C.B., who has lately been appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements in succession to Sir Andrew Clarke, is the eldest son of the late General Jervois, Commander of the Forces at Hong-Kong, and some time Governor there. Sir William Jervois entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1839, at the age of eighteen years, and now holds the rank of Colonel. He served at the Cape of Good Hope during the Kaffir War of 1846-7, and made a military sketch of 2000 miles of Kaffirland, 1000 of which he surveyed during the war. For this service he received a medal. In the year 1856 he was appointed Assistant Inspector of Fortifications. In the year 1859 he was made Secretary of the Royal Commission on National Defences. At the time of his appointment as Governor of the Straits Settlements he occupied the post of Deputy Director of Works for Fortifications, at the War Office, and was also Secretary of the Permanent Defence Committee. Under his direction the new works of defence at our naval arsenals, at home and abroad, were designed and executed;



SIR W. JERVOIS, GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

and it may be said to be mainly due to his exertions that our great naval arsenals are being provided with defences of a nature capable of resisting any attack that is likely to be made on them by any combination of the navies of foreign Powers. In 1864 he was sent on a special mission to the Government of Canada, also to Bermuda, Halifax, Malta, and Gibraltar, to report on their defences. In 1871 he was specially employed by the Government of India to report on the defences of the harbours of India, including those of Aden and British Burmah. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1863, and appointed Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1874.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. ROGERS, WOOD-CARVER.

The art of wood-carving, which seems to us one of high interest and dignity, as it produces the noble and beautiful effects of sculptured form in the simplest of ordinary materials, has lost one of its most eminent modern professors. The late venerable Mr. W. G. Rogers, father of Mr. George Alfred Rogers, who lately executed the decorations of the Bessemer steam-ship saloon, died on Sunday week, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was, we believe, a native of Dover. At the age of twenty-five he was employed in work for Carlton House, the mansion of the Prince Regent, and he afterwards did much for the decorations of Kensington Palace, chiefly in the library and drawing-rooms, his patron there being the late Duke of Sussex. Mr. Rogers gained the reputation of being, without dispute, the best wood-carver of his day. Many churches, club-houses, and noble mansions in this country were adorned with specimens of his art. Of these may be enumerated a splendid boxwood cradle, in the Italian style of the fifteenth century, carved for the Queen, which was exhibited in the first International Exhibition; some imitations and adaptations of Grinling Gibbons's work, in Kensington Palace, at Chatsworth, and elsewhere; and the decoration of the stalls and pulpit in the churches of St. Mary-at-Hill and St. Michael's, Cornhill, in the city of London. He continued to work until a late period of his life, but in 1872 received a Civil List pension. Two of his surviving children have long resided in the East, and have won some public distinction. These are Mr. Edward Thomas Rogers, late British Consul at Cairo, now Director of Public Instruction under the Egyptian Government; and Miss Mary Eliza Rogers, an accomplished Arabic scholar, who is otherwise favourably known in the literary world.

The portrait of Mr. Rogers is from a photograph by Messrs. Barnes and Son, Mile-end-road.



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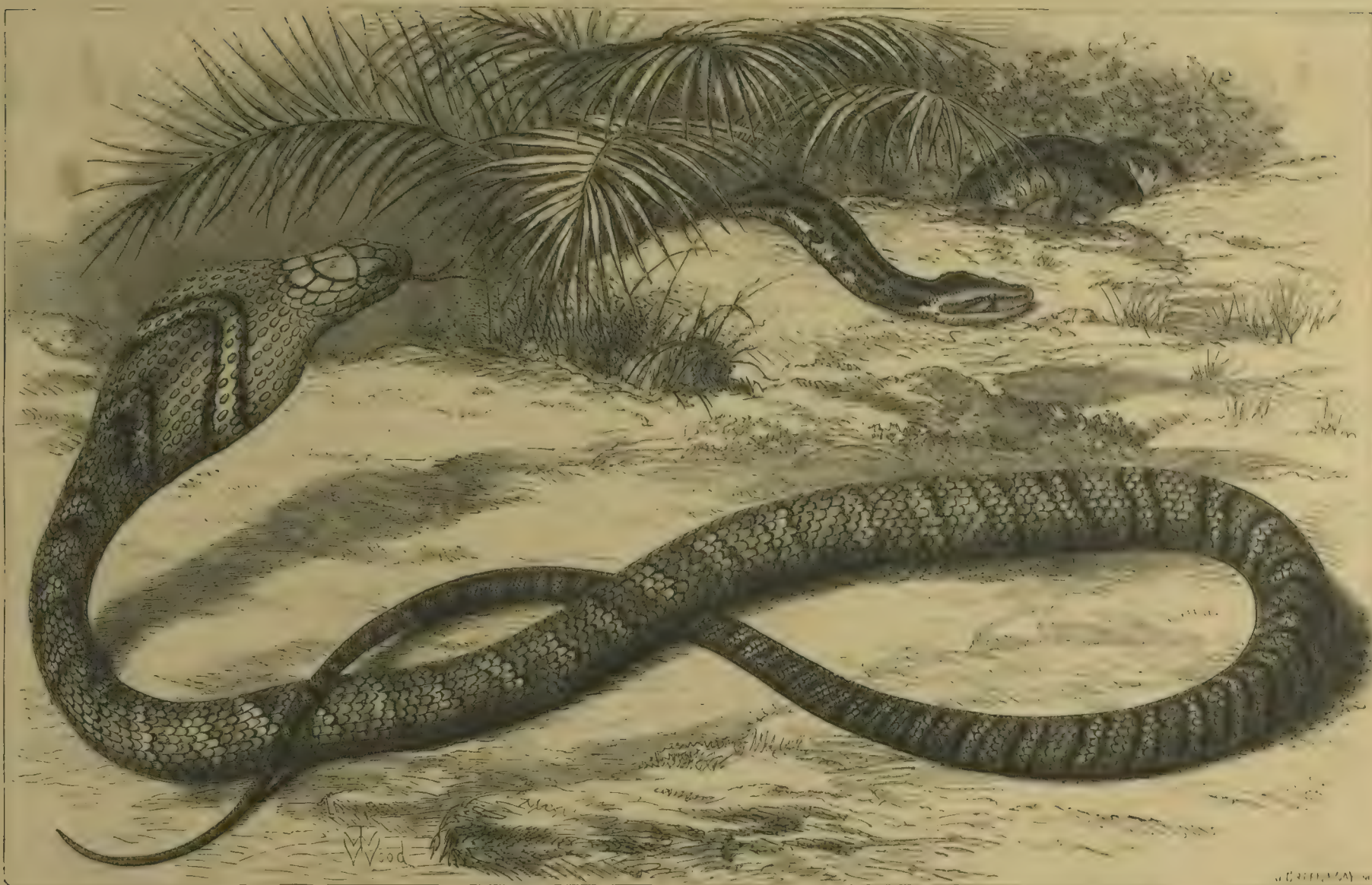
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THE SNAKE-EATING SERPENT IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.



THAMES GOLD-FIELDS, GRAHAMSTOWN, NEW ZEALAND.

THE SNAKE-EATING SERPENT.

The pleasant gardens of the Zoological Society of London on the banks of the canal in Regent's Park begin to attract the usual afternoon crowd of visitors daily, but more especially on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. The children's and mothers' day is on Saturday; the fashionable folks' day is on Sunday, when there is no admission by payment, but only by a Fellow's pass or ticket; and the working-class families' day is on Monday, with a sixpenny instead of a shilling charge at the gates. The Easter holiday visitors to these gardens were, as in former years, to be reckoned by tens of thousands. Many additions and improvements have been made, or are now in progress, and the whole establishment, with its great variety of living tenants, seems to be in an orderly and flourishing condition. It does much credit to the Council of the Society and their official staff, including Dr. P. H. Sclater, the accomplished secretary, and Mr. Bartlett, the sagacious, experienced, and vigilant superintendent. The second year's course of zoological lectures, on Thursday afternoons, in the up-stairs room next to the serpent-house, will be commenced on Thursday next, when Dr. Sclater will give an account of "Monkeys and their Distribution." This subject is to be followed by "Sea Lions" and "Seals and the Walrus," by Mr. J. W. Clarke. Professor Garrod, in May, will lecture on deer, antelopes, oxen, sheep, camels, and llamas; Professor Flower, on elephants, and Professor St. George Mivart, on kangaroos, are announced for June.

One of the most remarkable novelties in the collection here is a serpent from Burmah, one of those belonging to the genus *Hamadryad*, which are furnished, like the cobra, with a loose skin integument upon the neck that can be erected into a kind of hood. This species is called the *Ophiophagus elaps*, the word *ophiophagus* meaning snake-eater. The *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* gives the following account of it:—

"This poisonous snake, recently purchased by the Zoological Society from Mr. William Jamrach, is the largest and most powerful species at present known. The present specimen is about eight feet in length; but there are well-authenticated instances of its being met with or obtained from twelve to fourteen feet. According to the various authorities, this serpent inspires more fear amongst the natives of the country it inhabits on account of its fierce and active character. It is stated and believed by good judges to be always ready to attack and follow any living object that may come in its way—in fact, to be always on the aggressive. As its name implies, its food is that of other serpents; and it is reasonable to suppose that, having to capture animals of its own class, it would be gifted with extraordinary powers of overtaking snakes upon which it exists. In proof of the correctness of this portion of its history, we may state that we have witnessed this mode of feeding in the specimen above alluded to; for during the few days it has been deposited in the gardens it has devoured no less than two good-sized English snakes. This, of all the venomous serpents, is the most to be dreaded, on account of its boldness; and it is a fortunate thing for the inhabitants of the countries in which it is found that it is one of extreme rarity, and according to the statements of the serpent-charmers they would avoid, if possible, rather than risk the capture of so dangerous a subject."

The following is extracted from Dr. Fayer's elaborate work on the *Thanatophidia* of India:—

"The Bengali name is *Sunkerehor*, breaker of shells. It is found in the forest and grass jungle; it is said to live in hollow trees and to climb them readily, being frequently found resting on the branches. As its name implies, it feeds upon other snakes; though probably, when its usual food is not forthcoming, it is contented with birds, mammals, fish, frogs, &c. It resembles the cobra, except that it is longer in proportion to its size, and its hood is relatively smaller; it is, however, more graceful in its movement, and turns more rapidly. It is occasionally seen with the snake-charmers, who prize it highly as a show; but they say it is exceedingly dangerous to catch and difficult to handle before its fangs are removed."

Although the present specimen is new to the Zoological Gardens, it was described in their *Proceedings*, by Dr. J. Cantor, in June, 1838, Part VI., page 72, in which he says:—"The venomous serpent to which I shall here call attention is the type of a new genus, which, from its inhabiting hollow trees and frequenting the branches, I propose to call *Hamadryas*. Its characters induce me to assign it a place between the genera *Naja* (Laurenti) and *Bungarus* (Daudin), which two forms it will be found to connect together."

THAMES GOLD-FIELDS, NEW ZEALAND.

The instructive and interesting collection of two hundred landscape and other views of New Zealand produced by Mr. D. L. Mundy, photographic artist, was lately noticed by us; and we now publish, from one of his photographs, a view of Grahamstown, at the Thames Gold-Fields, in the province of Auckland.

The New Zealand gold-fields, in Auckland, Otago, Westland, Nelson, and Marlborough, have produced altogether, since their opening, gold to the amount of nearly thirty millions sterling. The total amount for the year 1873 was two millions; but in 1871 Auckland alone, by its then greatest yield from the Thames Valley Gold-Fields, contributed £1,888,708. Its mines now yield much less than those of Otago.

The following is an extract from the "Official Handbook of New Zealand," edited by the Hon. Julius Vogel, Prime Minister of the colony, this part of the information being furnished by Mr. Williamson, the late Superintendent of Auckland:—

"About thirty miles eastward from Auckland is the extensive mountainous peninsula named Coromandel. Numerous quartz veins run through the primary rocks, and it is in these that the gold is found. Mining operations were commenced in the creeks at Kapanga, where rough gold, washed out of the hills, was discovered. This deposit was of small extent. The hills were then prospected, and mining carried on with varying results, and it is still continued. During the first eleven months of 1873, 8549 tons of stone were crushed in the Coromandel (that is, the Kapanga) district, and yielded 14,867 ounces of gold. The Thames gold-field, situated on the same peninsula, further south, was opened in August, 1867, much later than Coromandel; yet it has altogether outstripped the previously-prospected gold-fields. The population in the townships and employed in mining is estimated at 10,000, and the district yields an average of 10,000 ounces of gold per month. The right to mine is procurable by anyone who chooses to pay £1 per annum for that privilege. The miner's right thus procured entitles a person to enter upon and work any unoccupied ground within the boundaries of the gold-field. There are also good openings for persons having a practical knowledge of mining, on the tribute system, under which mining companies let portions of their properties to working miners, the payment being a percentage of the yield of gold. The richness

of this field is indicated by the fact that amongst the pioneers the six owners of Hunt's claim, one of the first taken up, obtained 25,000 ounces of gold in a few days' work. The Golden Crown paid £200,000 dividends in twelve months; and the Caledonian mine subsequently yielded ten tons of gold in about the same period of time, and distributed £572,000 amongst the shareholders. Other mines have given handsome returns, although less dazzlingly rich than those mentioned. The gold-fields offer great attractions for the investment of capital and the employment of labour. At the present time labour is scarce, both at the Thames and Coromandel; and a sufficient number of practical miners cannot be obtained. The Government are taking measures to open up new areas for mining in both districts; and at Coromandel the construction of tracks, or forest paths has been followed by remarkably successful results, areas of promising auriferous land being taken up along the line of road. There is little doubt that the whole of the peninsula from Cape Colville to Te Aroha mountain, a distance of 120 miles, is more or less auriferous, and will afford employment to a large mining population for an indefinitely lengthened period of time."

The Coromandel peninsula, or promontory, which stretches northward on the east side of the North Island, forms, with the receding opposite shore, the spacious Hauraki Gulf, in which Auckland Harbour is situated, with the city of Auckland on the narrowest part of the mainland. The width of the mainland isthmus, at Auckland and Onehunga, dividing the eastern from the western ocean, is only a few miles. At the head of the Hauraki Gulf, south of Auckland, is the Firth of the Thames, a river flowing northward between long ranges of mountains, of which the eastern range is further prolonged to the Coromandel promontory. These waters and shores were first seen by Captain Cook in October, 1769, when he visited the Firth of Thames, and gave it that name from some resemblance of the green river-banks higher up to those of our English river near Richmond. It is not many years since an aged Maori chief was living who remembered when a child being taken on board Captain Cook's ship at this place. The circumstances are related in Captain Cook's own journal.

Grahamstown and Shortland, adjacent townships, which are the head-quarters of the Thames gold-fields, are situated on the eastern shore of the Firth of Thames. The view shown in Mr. Mundy's photograph looks westward, across the head of the Firth. To the right is the Hauraki Gulf, and the entrance to Auckland Harbour would be beyond there, some forty-five miles away. Over the ranges in the background, at the foot of which, scarcely two miles distant, is Shortland township, lies the mouth of the river Thames. One of the steam-boats, which daily ply to and fro between Auckland and Grahamstown, is seen at the pier. The buildings in the foreground and middle of the view are those of some of the principal quartz-mining and gold-extracting companies. The one near the shore, with a smoking chimney, to the right hand, belongs to the Thames Battery. A chimney in the middle, with but a faint and thin discharge of smoke, rises above a tall building with a gabled projection, which is that of the Amalgamation Company. These are establishments in which the quartz-crushing machinery, called a "battery," is worked by steam-power. But the next group of buildings, to the left hand, with an odd-looking structure of posts and beams, something between a dockyard crane and a gallows, behind the houses and the chimney, are those of Goodall's Battery. The power used here is that of water, raised to a moderate elevation by the Californian pump. Mr. Goodall's dwelling-house is in the foreground, at the right-hand corner of this view. Returning to the left-hand side, in the middle distance, we observe, on the rising ground, another establishment with a Californian pump; this is Tooke's, a Melbourne company. Mr. Mundy's photograph, indeed, extends somewhat farther in that direction, and shows the buildings of the famous Golden Crown and of the hardly less fortunate Californian mines, which are not comprised within the breadth of our engraving. They stand higher up the hill or steep bank to the left of this view, with a sloping heap or "paddock" of the precious auriferous quartz in front of them. The paddock of the Long Drive claim, in which the Duke of Edinburgh took shares when he visited New Zealand, is seen to the left of Goodall's buildings. On the other side of those buildings, exactly in the centre of our engraving, is a reservoir of water for Goodall's works. The spectator from this point of view would have his back turned to the range in which the Shotover and Hunt's Claim mines are situated.

There is a fine enlargement of this photograph, done by the Autotype Company's permanent process, in size 30 in. by 24 in., to be inspected and procured at Mr. Spooner's repository, corner of Southampton-street, Strand. Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Low, and Searle have just published "Rotomahana; or, the Boiling Springs of New Zealand," a beautiful series of sixteen photographs by Mr. Mundy, with scientific and descriptive notes by Dr. Ferdinand von Hochstetter, of Vienna, the learned reporter of the Austrian Novara Expedition. The unique and wonderful natural features of New Zealand, as well as its colonial and industrial prosperity, afford plenty of subjects for artistic illustration. We shall next week give one of Mr. Mundy's views of the interior of a gold quartz-crushing battery.

A SAIL-LOFT CHURCH.

We are enabled to give a view of the interior of the Sail Loft at Malta which the Lords of the Admiralty have appropriated to the use of the chaplain ministering to the seamen and dockyard men at that port. Thanks to the energy of the Rev. J. W. L. Bampfild, R.N., assisted by the artistic skill of Rear-Admiral Inglefield, C.B., F.R.S., second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, the old Sail Loft has been metamorphosed into something resembling the interior of a church. The gallant Admiral, who is no mean artist, himself painted the reredos, which he has embellished with a painting of St. Peter essaying to walk upon the waters to go to Christ. In these days, when the Church of England is beginning to arouse itself to its duty towards those at sea, and is supporting a society of "Missions to Seamen," it is cheering to find sailors themselves stepping forward to beautify one of the miserable, unattractive buildings which are commonly considered good enough for the worship of British seamen.

ROMAN FOX-HUNTING.

The characteristic English sport of riding to foxhounds was introduced some years ago, under the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield and others, among our countrymen visiting Rome. It was at first considered by the natives only another proof that all Englishmen are mad. *Come sono pazzi, gli Inglesi!* But as the Roman aristocracy have wealth and leisure, and a good deal of social ambition, they have been led to imitate this foreign example. What was called "the English Hunt" is now "the Roman Hunt;" and many Italians, the ladies as well as the gentlemen, are said to ride well, following close enough, and not shirking the formidable fences. Among the

members of the hunt are the Crown Prince Humbert of Italy, the Duke and Duchess of Leuchtenberg, Prince Colonna, Prince Doria, the Duke of Gualdi, Duke Braschi, Marquis Calabini, and many others. The hunt is managed by an Italian committee, who keep twenty couple of hounds, drafted from the best English kennels, and forming a very pretty pack. They perform well under the huntsman, Mr. Bartlett, meeting on Monday and Thursday in the season. Our illustration, from a sketch by our correspondent at Rome, shows the last meet in the Campagna, on the 24th ult. It happened, unfortunately, that a high "tramontana" wind destroyed the scent, and, though a fox was found, there was no run. But the weather was bright; and a pleasant sight was afforded to spectators by the gathering of such a gallant company on horseback, with a number of carriages, two driving four-in-hand.

FINE ARTS.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The exhibition at this gallery maintains a high standard, although there are fewer works by the more eminent and familiar painters of the French and Netherlandish schools than formerly. There is nothing, for example, by Meissonier, Rosa Bonheur, Jules Breton, Edouard Frère, and others we are accustomed to meet here, and Gerome is almost the only French artist of high distinction who is adequately represented. A large proportion of the collection consists of pictures by German painters, and by artists who have come under the influence of Fortuny. Mr. Wallis and others similarly engaged are doing good service by going so far afield to procure examples of the Continental schools. No doubt we have some English painters who will bear comparison with the leaders of those schools, and who, indeed—owing probably to the less careful academic training they receive—preserve an individuality that is rare in foreign art. Nevertheless, in this and all good collections of Continental pictures one must be sensible of the existence of more generally diffused good taste, and of a better understanding of the legitimate aims and the inevitable limitations of pictorial art.

The principal attraction of the exhibition is a very elaborate picture by Gerome, entitled "La Danse du Sabre" (69), representing a scene in the house of some Eastern grandee. In the centre of the apartment a female dancer, her half-nude, full-formed figure scarcely concealed by a green gauze veil, her bosom laden with gold coins, is performing slow undulating movements as she balances a naked scimitar across her head and describes graceful curves with another which she holds in her hands, keeping time to the cadences of the musicians who are grouped on the right. To the left, on a divan, sits the master of the house, surrounded by his friends, all of whom maintain expressions of Oriental gravity ranging from critical severity to mere apathy, with the exception of the youngest man, who betrays a sort of sensual admiration. Gerome is always cynically sensuous or repulsively tragic, and this subject, treated as it is, is not very wholesome to look upon; but the execution throughout is marvellous in its thoroughness and completeness, down to even the minutest detail. The colouring, moreover, is unusually rich, varied, and brilliant, though a little harsh or strong in passages—that is to say, not quite harmonised by a real perspective and chiaroscuro. For knowledge and mechanical skill the picture could scarcely be surpassed. But the painter's chief technical shortcoming is still apparent: the textures are uniform and rather hard, flesh, draperies, metal-work, pottery, carving, carpets, and stone presenting nearly the same surface. C. F. Daubigny's landscape, "Lake Guillemin, Normandy" (18), is full of sweet and tender colour. By P. Billel, a follower of Jules Breton, there is a strikingly novel and able picture of "Tobacco Smugglers, Poland" (158), representing dogs, with the illicit article swathed round their loins, driven by men through a snow-covered field. In two rustic single-figure subjects, W. Bouguereau has chosen models of a type more commonplace than usual with him, and hardly accordant with the ivory smoothness of the textures and modelling. "The Marriage Contract" (19), by J. Goupil, is a rather theatrical composition of many figures. Two full-length figures, by E. Duez, about lifelike, well suggest the extremes of Parisian life. One called "Splendour" (160) is a *cocotte*, with pink-enamelled complexion, golden-dyed hair, and jet-black eyebrows, attired in the latest mode, miming her way, carrying a Maltese terrier. The other, called "Misery" (154), which physiognomists will perceive is a sequel to the former, is a shrivelled *chiffonnière*, shambling along in rags and filth, carrying discarded pink-satin and other shoes which she has fished from the gutter. The pictures are but enlarged sketches, in an artistic key of negative colour, after the manner that is in vogue in a section of the French school. Several small pictures, painted with photographic precision by E. Chevreillard, satirise French priests with much humour, occasionally licentious. Other examples of the French school are afforded in "The Letter" (49), by P. C. Comte; a landscape, with sheep, by C. Jacque; in small works by Diaz, Corot, Fromentin, and T. Rousseau, and in two architectural subjects by W. Wyld, who may be classed among the French painters.

One of the best German pictures is by F. Defregger (86), representing two girls listening to a young fellow playing on the zither—a manly, fine piece of workmanship, apparently from the school of Knaus. The same influence is more directly evident in "The Veteran" (77), by F. Schaus—an old, seedily-dressed *décoré* asleep on a stone garden bench. Knaus himself is rather out of his element in a comely but comparatively characterless "Neapolitan Girl" (94). Two winter snow-scenes by Munthe (50 and 58) are very powerful and true in effect. "The Happy Mother" (64), by F. A. Kaulbach (nephew of the great designer), is remarkably sweet. The cattle-pieces by A. Braith; "Maternal Cares" (10), by W. Sohn; landscapes, with figures, by J. Noerr; "The Notary" (5), by A. Anker; and the landscapes by A. Lier, G. Oeder, and J. Wopner are also good in their several ways.

The influence of Fortuny on his numerous Spanish, Italian, and French imitators is proving decidedly pernicious. The master himself sought to fascinate the eye by prismatic brilliancy of colour and daring bravura of handling rather than to touch our deeper sensibilities, æsthetic or moral. But with his followers the technical artifices, though doubtless extremely clever, are more palpable, and their "motifs" are meretricious, vulgar, or inane. What can be more absurdly puerile than "The Phrenologist" (82), by L. Rossi, where, in a rococo apartment, we see two bluestockings (literally and metaphorically), in the most outré costumes of the last century, immersed in enormous parchment folios, yet pretending to listen to a man lecturing with a skull on a pseudo-science invented at a much later date? "After the Bal Masqué" (66), by A. Ducro, represents three coarse women of the demi-monde discussing a letter. There is abundance of character and humour of the obvious sort in "The Conjuror," by Agrassot; but did ever charlatan light on so ill-favoured an audience? The many-coloured ribbons which he is extracting from his mouth is not a more wonderful feat than the many bright tints which the artist has conjured into every part of his picture. "A

Cobbler's Family," domiciled in an ancient Roman ruin, is squalid, but picturesque. No. 52, by Ribera, depicts with much ability the incident of a female acrobat brought "Behind the Scenes" after an accident; but the theme is threadbare. No. 83, a small picture of a gaily-dressed woman seated watching butterflies, by R. Madrazo, and "A Nun's Chapel—La Fête-Dieu" (59), are other clever works of the school.

J. Israels takes the lead of the more sober Low Countries' painters with an intensely pathetic picture (165) of a woman and child mourning in a cottage near a coffin. J. Blommers follows in a more cheerful tone, in "Les Premiers Pas" (151). A large female study by Portaels (145), smaller figure-subjects by F. Willems and G. de Yonghe, and landscapes by J. Maris, W. Roelofs, and P. C. Gabriel, help to support the character of the Dutch and Belgian schools. There are other small works of merit which we have not space to particularise.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

Owing to the absence of Messrs. H. Moore, E. Hayes, and J. Syer, and the diminution in the number of works by other of the more competent habitual exhibitors, the present exhibition scarcely attains its usual level, which, we need hardly say, is not a high one. With the exception of a few merely complimentary contributions of very minor studies and sketches by Sir John Gilbert, Sir Francis Grant, Mr. Richmond, and Mr. Leighton, there is but little which by assured excellence and importance would repay detailed examination. Doubtless, however, there are a few good landscapes, particularly Mr. G. Cole's expansive view in "Sussex" (29), with a glowing evening effect, rendered with a fine sense of atmospheric influence; in other respects also this is a work of considerable ability. There are, too, some respectable landscapes by Mr. Peel, though we prefer his more simple treatment to the ambitious meteorological phenomena in "Norham Castle" (183). Mr. Woolmer strikes us as more genuinely artistic than heretofore, and, we must add, more sane in his prismatic fancies, especially in the smaller coast-scene, called "Paterfamilias predicts a fine day" (365). Notwithstanding a too palpable imitation of his father's rather artificial style, there is also a great deal of technical ability in Mr. H. T. Dawson's "Pembroke Dockyard" (351), with its glowing sunset and the still ruddier blaze from the dockyard works struggling through threatening clouds and evening shades. We may likewise add that Mr. T. Roberts's study of a French paysanne (55) is agreeably natural and comparatively free from hardness. But the characteristics of these members—as also of Messrs. A. Clint, C. Baxter, E. J. Cobbett, W. Gosling, W. Hemsley, Haynes King, G. Holmes, and the various members of the Williams family (including Messrs. S. R. Percy and A. Gilbert), are so well known to visitors to this gallery that further remarks would be superfluous, the more so as several of them were formerly better represented. Outside, as well as among, the "incorporated" artists there are, however, a few painters of some merit and promise, whose works (generally small) will repay the trouble of looking for them. Of these we must be content to simply specify a few—viz., "Sunset on the Maas, Holland" (16), by G. T. Walters; No. 35 and other small pictures by A. E. Emslie, marked by nice feeling and delicate execution; "The Home Ruler" (47)—a fractious child with a broken doll—by E. C. Barnes, forcible and comparatively free from the showy vulgarity of another work by the same; "Westminster from the Albert Embankment" (48), with a tug steaming along, by L. C. Miles; "Holy-well" (91), by W. Fisher, has refinement, not the less acceptable because of foreign derivation; "Woodflower" (104), by A. Ludovici; No. 152 and other silvery landscapes, by J. Hayllar; "Dolgarrog Mill, Conway Valley, North Wales" (195), by J. Aumonier, one of the most artistically important and valuable landscapes here—the foreground is in broad tender shadow, with which the soft glow on the distant hills is in true and delicate keeping—the treatment throughout is free from the garish, flippant, commonness of aspect so prevalent here; "A Windfall" (252), by A. W. Bayes; No. 290, a study of an old jester's head, by T. Lucas, expressive and spirited in handling; "Antwerp between the Showers" (321), by T. W. Wilson; "At Wargrave, on the Thames" (407), by W. H. Foster—a great advance; No. 417, a girl watering roses, by R. T. Gordon—in good taste; "Summer—Noon in the Simpton" (462), by A. Goodwin; "Moonrise" (554), by A. F. Grace; "A Brookside in Summer Time" (547); a cattle-piece, by W. Luker; "A Golden Hour at Cheyne Walk" (581), by C. G. Lawson. Also moonlight pieces by G. F. Teniswood and F. W. Meyer; figure subjects by A. F. Patten, J. W. Chapman, A. Provis, T. Davidson, jun., A. Penniall, P. Macnab, S. G. Pollard, D. Cameron, C. Baurle, E. G. Girardot, and Mrs. Charrette, animal-pieces by J. S. Noble, H. H. Couldery, T. Earl, and C. Jones; and landscapes and marine pieces by W. Jay, A. A. Glendinning, A. Duncan, the brothers Wyllie, T. B. Hardy, J. Rutson, and W. H. Overend.

The water-colour drawings do not demand particularisation.

The annual exhibition of pictures by British and foreign artists at Mr. M'Lean's gallery opened on Monday last, but we have not space to give a notice this week.

Lord John Manners, on Saturday, unveiled the statue erected at Todmorden in honour of the late Mr. John Fielden, M.P., and was presented with an address of welcome. The statue is the work of the late Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., and was raised by public subscription between fifteen and twenty years ago. His Lordship delivered an address of some length, dwelling upon Mr. Fielden's political career, and especially upon the benefits derived from the Ten Hours' Bill, of which Mr. Fielden was one of the foremost promoters. Subsequently a magnificent Townhall, which had been erected by the three sons of Mr. Fielden, was formally presented to the town. We shall give illustrations of the unveiling of the statue and of the Townhall.

The sum of £2000 has been contributed towards the erection of a statue to Livingstone in Glasgow. Messrs. Morrison, of Glasgow, Brodie, of Edinburgh, and Calder Marshall, of London, have consented to compete with each other for the execution of the work.

The statue of Henry Grattan, by the late J. H. Foley, R.A., was cast in bronze, on Thursday week, at the foundry of Messrs. Manfield, Chelsea. The figure is nine feet high, and has been executed for erection in Dublin.

An exhibition, comprising arts and manufactures, on a large scale, is to be opened in Leeds by the Duke of Edinburgh, on May 13. Her Majesty has become the patron of the exhibition, and has shown her interest in it by sending two paintings from Buckingham Palace—viz., "Chantrey's Studio," by Landseer, and "The Opening of London Bridge," by Stanfield.

The "Roll Call" is being exhibited, for the last time, at the gallery of the Stereoscopic Company, 54, Cheapside. It will be on view till Saturday next. It then goes to the engraver, and afterwards to her Majesty.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

We noticed, last week, the opening of the Royal Italian Opera, with a very fine performance of Rossini's "Tell." This was followed, on the Thursday, by "Der Freischütz," with Mdlle. d'Angeri as Agata, Mdlle. Smerschi as Annetta, Signor Marini as Max, and Signor Bagagiolo as Caspar; the subordinate characters having been filled as previously. Mdlle. d'Angeri sang with great effect, particularly in the grand scena known (in the English version) as "Softly sighs;" and throughout the opera she displayed an advance on her performances of last season, meritorious as those were. The other principals were also generally satisfactory; Signor Bagagiolo would have been still more so if his fine singing had been associated with the dramatic requisites of the character which he represented.

On Saturday "Un Ballo in Maschera" brought forward a new tenor, Signor de Sanctis, who, as the Duke, achieved a genuine success. He was encored in his romanza in the first scene, "La rivedra," and greatly applauded in his leading solo of the quintet, "E scherzo od e follia," and in other instances. Signor Graziani made his first appearance this season, as Renato, and was warmly greeted. His delivery of the aria "Eri tu" was followed by the customary encore. Mdlle. d'Angeri, as Amelia, again displayed those enhanced vocal and dramatic powers already commented on, and Mdlle. Bianchi, as the Page Oscar (the part in which she made her début here last season), also further exemplified the progress which was perceptible in her performance as Mathilde on the opening night. The Page's canzone, "Saper vorreste," had to be repeated. Mdlle. Scalchi's Ulrica (the sorceress) was the same meritorious performance as heretofore. Signor Bevigiani conducted on the Thursday and Signor Vianesi on Saturday.

This week's performances began with "Roberto il Diavolo" on Monday, when Madame Vilda reappeared as Alice, in which character she displayed the same high dramatic and vocal merits as in her last year's performance. She was again greatly applauded after her two arias and in the cavern-scene with Bertram. Mdlle. Smerschi was, as before, the representative of the Princess Isabella, whose music she sang with much effect. Signor Marini appeared to much advantage as Roberto; and Signor Bagagiolo, as Bertram, sang as well (and acted as tamely) as heretofore. Other characters were filled as previously.

On Tuesday Madame Vilda repeated another of her well-known performances—that of Norma, in which she again met with the favourable reception which is justly due to an artist who has few rivals in heroic and tragic opera. Mdlle. Smerschi was an efficient Adalgisa; and Signor Pavani, who made his rentrée on the occasion, sang artistically as Pollione, Signor Capponi's fine voice having been impressively displayed in the music of Oroveso. Monday's performance was conducted by Signor Vianesi, Signor Bevigiani having directed that of Tuesday.

For Thursday "L'Africaine" was announced; and to-night (Saturday) Mdlle. Zaré Thalberg is to make her first appearance on any stage as Zerlina in "Don Giovanni."

To-night (Saturday) Mr. Mapleson begins his new season of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre with "Fidelio," in which Mdlle. Titens will repeat her admirable performance as Leonora, and Signor Bignardi will make his first appearance as Florestano.

The first of Dr. Hans von Bülow's two farewell recitals—previous to his departure for America—took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when his selection of pianoforte music consisted entirely of pieces by Chopin.

The third concert of the third season of the British Orchestral Society took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, when the programme included Spohr's great characteristic symphony, "The Power of Sound," and Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat (the "Emperor") played by Miss Emma Barnett.

With the development of the Italian opera season that of the Sacred Harmonic Society—as of other autumn and winter institutions—draws towards a close, but one more concert remaining to be given in completion of the forty-third year of its existence. The oratorio yesterday (Friday) evening was Handel's "Israel in Egypt," the predominance of the choral writing in which (for single and double choir) affords special opportunities for those powerful effects which are eminently characteristic of the performances of this society. The solo singers announced were Madame Corani, Mrs. Suter, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. M. Smith, Signor Foli, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. At the closing concert of the season (on April 30) Sir Michael Costa's "Eli" is to be given.

This (Saturday) evening that excellent institution the Royal Society of Musicians celebrates its one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary by a dinner at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Earl Beauchamp.

On Monday next the second concert of the Philharmonic Society's sixty-third season will take place, at St. James's Hall. The programme includes one of the most important of the orchestral symphonies of Joachim Raff—that entitled "Im Walde"—and Schumann's pianoforte concerto, to be played by Mdlle. Marie Krebs.

Mr. Mark Pearson, J.P. and Mayor of Pontefract, has been presented with a silver service of plate, of the value of £150, by the inhabitants of the town, in appreciation of the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of the mayoralty from his first election in 1873.

It is announced that the Box Hill Coach (Cooper's coach) will begin its summer season on Saturday, May 1. The coach will leave the Burford Bridge Hotel, Boxhill, at 8.30 a.m., and, proceeding as heretofore until after leaving the Albert Embankment, will continue its journey via the York-road, Southwark-street, &c., over London Bridge, to the City, arriving at the Royal Exchange punctually at 11 a.m.; thence it will proceed via Queen Victoria-street and the Embankment to Piccadilly. In the afternoon there will be no alteration, the coach continuing, as in former years, to leave "Hatchett's" at 4.15 p.m., proceeding direct (via Westminster Bridge, &c.) to its destination.

A gold medal, offered by the Royal United Service Institution for an essay on the best mode of recruiting and forming reserves for the British Army, has been awarded to Captain H. W. L. Hime, R.A., F.S.S., and is now published under the title of "Universal Conscription, the only Answer to the Recruiting Question." In this work Captain Hime gives an historical sketch of voluntary enlistment, showing that it never has been a success, that it is now rapidly breaking down, and, in face of the demand which must soon be made on it, will collapse altogether. He then examines four possible systems of recruiting, only to come to the conclusion that the compulsory system is the one which alone will satisfy modern exigencies so far as the home army is concerned; though for India and colonial service he believes voluntary enlistment, with a reversion to long service and pensions, will be workable.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

We are indebted to Mr. Mapleson for the introduction to our national theatre of the great Italian actor Signor Salvini, who, on Thursday week, first trod its stage in the character of Othello. To hear the tragedy in the Italian language must have been a novelty to most of the audience; to some among them a great luxury. Fortunately for both, Signor Salvini is equal to the mighty task he has undertaken, and his Othello may be accepted as about the greatest ever witnessed by an English audience. The translation is exceedingly well executed, and the text judiciously abridged. Other alterations add also to the general effect. The curtain, for instance, falls on the first scene, thus enabling Othello to enter on a full stage, and to have command of the entire locality in which Brabantio dwells. A pause then ensues while the scene of the Sagittary is arranged, during which the orchestra is employed. This arrangement, to the English eye, apparently increases the number of acts; but in other respects it is a manifest improvement. Signor Salvini's bearing and deportment in the first scene were certainly imposing, and the entire situation was skilfully realised by the artists engaged—namely, G. Carboni as Iago, G. Cecchini as Rodrigo, and L. Fernante as Brabantio. The disposition of the council scene was very effective, and the acting excellent. We much admired that of Signor Pagni as the Doge, while the Signora L. Papa Giovagnoli as Desdemona looked the part beautifully, and acted it with a genuine pathos which secured approbation. We were, perhaps, a little disappointed in Othello's address, which was delivered in a rather low and undemonstrative tone, but with evident judgment. The second act, where the noble Moor meets his bride at Cyprus, made compensation for this partial reticence, and the joy and love with which he greets the happy lady were indicated by exquisite expressions of gesture and comparatively passionate acting which promised much in the third act. Here all was eminently satisfactory. Signor Salvini is, however, not one of those actors who is in a hurry to exhibit the effects of Iago's temptation on the mind of the tempted. The Italian Othello at first scarcely thinks that it is seriously intended, and seems more amused than excited by the suspicions which it would suggest. Doubts subsequently cross his mind of Iago's honesty, but at length he yields to his insinuations. Then comes the reaction, and the manner in which he turns on his tormentor is superb, equally in its passion and its treatment. Throwing Iago on the ground, he lifts his foot as if to tread on the writhing serpent, but forbears; and then, with a fine courtesy, aids him to rise from his supine position. In the two remaining acts the violence of the passion increases, and in the last culminates in a scene of terror somewhat, perhaps, exaggerated. We cannot but admire its force, but we doubt its taste. Signor Salvini is tall and well proportioned; all his actions are graceful, his attitudes classically imposing, and his countenance an ample tablet capable of admitting the utmost variety of expression. His carriage is fine, commanding, and noble, and his elocution faultless. Altogether his appearance on an English stage must prove advantageous to the true interests of histrionic art.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Sothorn on Monday resumed his highly-characteristic performance of Garrick, as he is represented in Mr. T. W. Robertson's clever drama, of which the great actor is the hero. Mr. Sothorn is as fresh in the part as if he now impersonated it for the first time. After the greater play, "The Little Treasure" was enacted, in which Mr. Lytton Sothorn supported the rôle of Captain Maydenblush. The two revived dramas are likely to renew their lease of popularity.

SURREY.

Much credit is due to Mr. William Holland, the manager of our principal transpontine theatre, for having followed the late Mr. Bateman's laudable example at the Lyceum, by the production of "Hamlet," with worthy accessories, and illustrated by such artists as Mr. Creswick and Mr. Marston. Both these gentlemen act their best in the representation, and are not to be excelled in their different rôles. They are well corroborated by Mr. W. H. Stephens in that of Polonius, and Mr. H. Forrester in the King. The closet scene, with the remorseful prayer of the Royal fratricide, is retained, and was admirably executed. Miss Marie Henderson as Ophelia is eminently commendable; and a new actress from Australia, Miss Eloise Juno, made her mark as Gertrude. The scenery, painted for the tragedy by Messrs. Thompson and Hart, is admirable in all respects. We trust that the apparent reaction in favour of the poetic drama is not fallacious.

CRITERION.

On Saturday a morning performance took place at this elegant theatre of the charming opera "Les Prés St. Gervais." This performance has now had a run exceeding one hundred nights, and Madame Pauline Rita as the Prince di Conti continues to maintain an undiminished popularity. She is well supported by a company the members of which, instructed by long practice, have much improved in their parts since their first appearance. The piece is altogether well mounted, and both the acting and singing merit the highest commendation. Its success does credit to the popular taste.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The successful Parisian play of "Les Trente Millions de Gladiateur," by MM. Eugène Labiche and Philippe Gille, was presented to an English audience on Monday at the Opéra Comique, and proved to be a very amusing production, although somewhat too highly seasoned for English taste. The plot, as might have been expected, is of the slightest, but the incidents are humorously worked out. The hero, Mr. Gladiateur, is an American whose fortune of thirty millions is a sufficient attraction to Mdlle. Suzanne de la Boudrée, who accordingly takes measures to secure his attention. Converting her liveried servant into her uncle by the aid of fine clothes, she begins the pursuit of her quarry, and perseveres until all impediments to their union are removed. One impediment consists of the report that the lady has a wooden leg, but this she manages eventually to contradict. The piece abounds with farcical situations; and, for those light and facile effects in the production of which the French playwright is so skilful, is perhaps equal to anything of the kind ever written. Mdlle. Wilhem sustained the part of Suzanne with great spirit, and was most ably supported by the rest of the cast, in a manner highly creditable to MM. Schaub, James, Noblet, Perrier, and Lecourt.

The committee of the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich (late the Dreadnought), appeal for funds in aid of the institution, which is urgently in need of help. £6000 is required to defray the expenses of the current year. 2058 in-patients were admitted into the hospital last year.

The whole of the Ashantee war medals have been struck at the Royal Mint, and have been handed to the Control officers at Woolwich, who are responsible for the issue after the names of the recipients have been inscribed. The cost to the War Office has been under £1000.



FOX-HUNTING IN THE CAMPAGNA: LAST M.E.T. OF THE ROMAN HUNT.

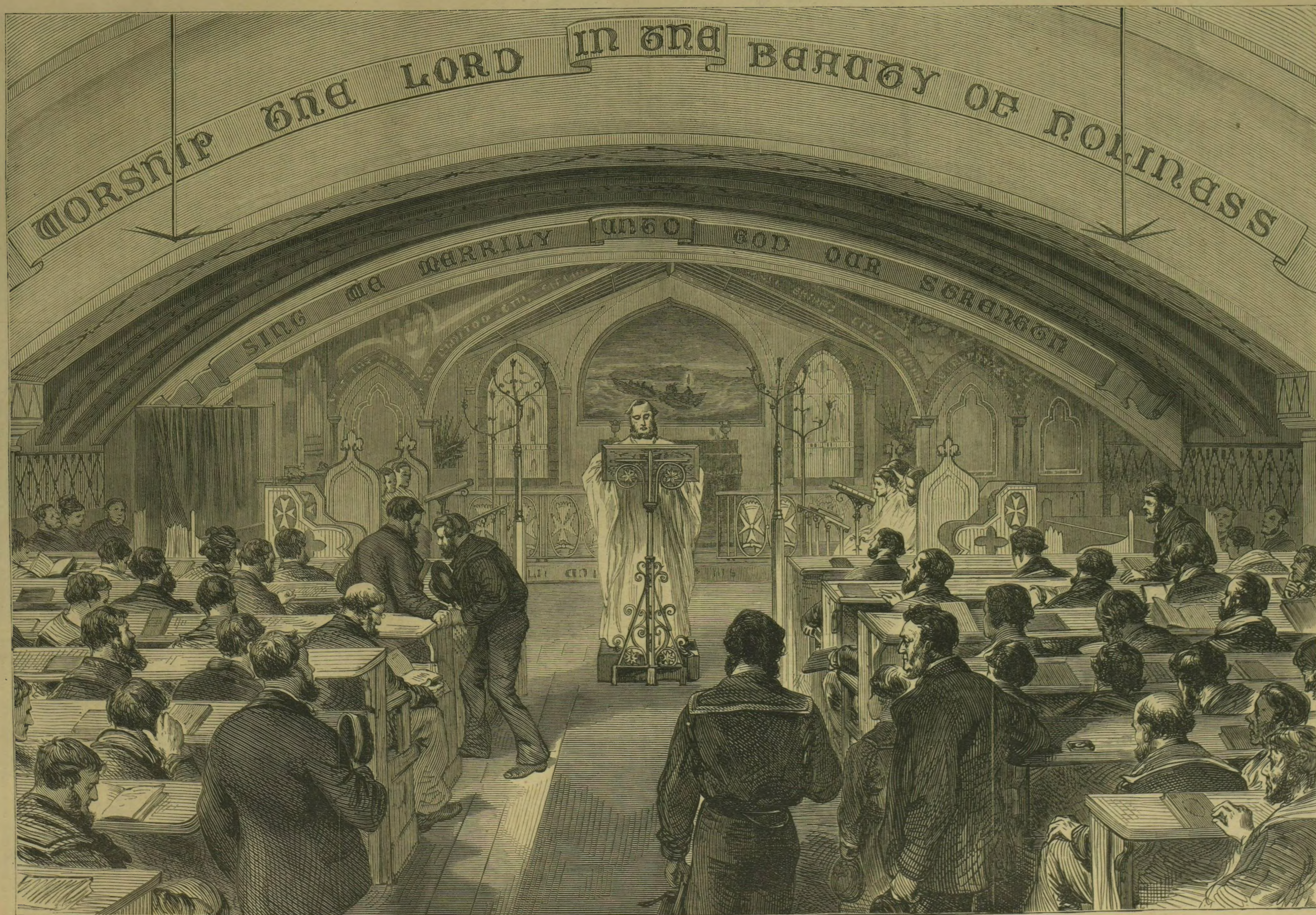


AN IRISH WEAVER. BY ARTHUR STOCKS.
FROM THE EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.



FATIMA. BY CHARLES BELLAY.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.



HOW TO UTILISE AN OLD SAIL-LOFT: A SKETCH AT MALTA.

NEW BOOKS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MACREADY.

Nearly two years have passed since the death of William Charles Macready, at the age of seventy, which was twenty-one years after his retirement from the career of theatrical performance and management. Not only by his distinguished successes in that career, but also by the accomplishments and personal worth of his mind and character, this eminent man deserved a biography. We are supplied with something even better in two volumes (Macmillan, publisher) by Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., one of his executors, and a Master of the Court of Exchequer. They contain Macready's autobiography, fairly written down to 1826, his later journals or diaries extending to 1851, and a few of his subsequent letters. These materials are sufficient for the illustration of his life, dignified as it was by the worthy practice of a noble art, and graced with frequent tokens of public and private esteem. For this professional actor, as his friend Sir F. Pollock says in the prefatory sonnet,

It was no common praise
To live in clear sense of the right and wrong
Of his vocation, and his lifetime long
To war against the baseness which betrays
The cause of honest excellence; his days
Spent in devoted study; from the throng
Of fashion-followers dwelling far apart,
A sterling gentleman; great when he played
In England's noble drama, and the still
House wept or loud applauded, as its heart
He wrought, and with imperious passion awayed
The reins of the full theatre at will.

In these "Reminiscences," it will be found, nothing is recorded but those incidents which Macready could remember himself to have experienced or witnessed. We know, indeed, from other informants, that he was born in London, March 3, 1793, the son of a lessee and manager of several provincial theatres. His grandfather was a Dublin tradesman. After some preliminary schooling at Cheltenham and Birmingham, he was sent to Rugby, and would have passed on to University studies at Oxford but that his father got into money embarrassments with a Manchester theatrical speculation. This circumstance obliged young Macready, in 1810, to join the company then performing at Birmingham, where his first public appearance, on June 7 of that year, was in the part of Romeo. There is great truth in the description of his sensations upon such an occasion.

"By dint of practice and repeated rehearsals," he says, "alone and with the other performers, I had got by rote, as it were, every particular of place, gesture, feeling, and intonation, and well for me I had done so. The emotions I experienced on first crossing the stage, and coming forward in face of the lights and the applauding audience, were almost overpowering. There was a mist before my eyes; I seemed to see nothing of the dazzling scene before me, and for some time I was like an automaton moving in certain defined limits. I went mechanically through the variations in which I had drilled myself; and it was not until the plaudits of the audience awakened me from the kind of waking dream in which I seemed to be moving that I gained self-possession, and really entered into the spirit of the character, and, I may say, felt the passion I was to represent. Every round of applause acted like inspiration on me. 'I trod on air,' became another being or a happier self; and, when the curtain fell at the conclusion of the play, and the intimate friends and performers crowded on the stage to raise up the Juliet and myself, shaking my hand with fervent congratulations, a lady asked me, 'Well, Sir, how do you feel now?' my boyish answer was, 'I feel as if I should like to act it all over again.'"

The young actor was accustomed to shut himself up in the empty theatre on Sundays, and to pace the stage, rehearsing every word, motion, attitude of all his parts; or at Tynemouth, on the seashore, to declaim against the roaring waves, as Demosthenes is said to have done. His acting with Mrs. Siddons in "The Gamester" and "Douglas," at Newcastle, in 1812, was an epoch in his life. "She stood alone," he says, "on her height of excellence; her acting was perfection. In the part of Mrs. Beverley, the image of conjugal devotion was set off with every charm of grace and winning softness. In Lady Randolph, the sorrows of widowhood, and the maternal tenderness of the chieftain's daughter, assumed a loftier demeanour." His appreciation of some particular notes of expression in these performances by Mrs. Siddons is shown in the remarks which ensue. The supreme merit of this unrivalled actress, he observes, was the unity of design in each of her impersonations, the just relation of all parts to the whole. We presume it is the same with every other art; and he compares the effect of her artistic example on himself to that of a work of Michael Angelo on the mind of Raphael. She liked the young provincial actor, and gave him some very sound advice. "You are in the right way," she said to him; "but study, study, study; and do not marry till you are thirty. I remember what it was to be obliged to study, at nearly your age, with a young family about me. Beware of that; keep your mind on your art, do not remit your study, and you are certain to succeed. Study well, and God bless you." This was what Mrs. Siddons herself had done. "Ease, grace, untiring energy through all the variations of human passion, blended into that grand and massive style, had been with her the result of patient application." There is no true artistic excellence, we believe, to be attained in any other way. Among the brightest female ornaments of his profession, when Macready began to act, he speaks also of Mrs. Jordan, the charming mistress of comedy, and of the lovely Miss O'Neill, and of Miss Stephens, who became the Countess of Essex. Edmund Kean in 1814, and John Kemble two or three years later, were met by him in London; but the latter, with all his stately majesty of deportment, failed to satisfy Macready's taste. His stiffness of limb, and the untunable tones of his husky voice, are mentioned as natural disadvantages; and he lacked Kean's intense animation and force of passion. Kean and Charles Young, with the great foreign actor, Talma, were the men whom Macready in his youth chiefly admired. Booth's rivalry of Kean, with his defeat therein, is also related by Macready.

His own professional advancement was not long delayed. After several campaigns, in varying success, with his father in the North of England and in Scotland, he quitted the paternal company, and soon distinguished himself at Bath. The fame of his performances there brought down from London the stage manager of Covent Garden Theatre, who offered him terms which he declined, having got an offer from Dublin of £50 a week, and being thus enabled to stand out for a fixed engagement at a high salary. The management of Drury Lane also, in 1815, would have taken Macready, but would not come up to the price he already demanded. Lord Byron, one of its committee, on being told by a friend during this negotiation that "Mr. Macready was a very moral man," is stated to have replied, "Ah! then, I suppose he asks five pounds a week more for his morality." It was at Covent Garden, after all, in September, 1816, that he made his first exhibition of himself in London, having engaged for five years at a salary rising from £16 to £18 a week. Many characteristic things are told of the state of society, and of the persons and places he saw, in his earlier provincial tours. The other members,

too, of the Macready family come now and then before us. The father was a conceited, vain, and irascible Irishman, who could never endure any difference of opinion. He used to revile his son, when thus exasperated, in a manner that was quite outrageous. A brother, Edward, who joined the army and served with the highest credit, the late Major Macready, who died in 1846, is mentioned with particular affection, and so are the sisters and their mother.

The first years of Macready's London career did not satisfy his ambition, which was impatient, as he confesses, of every service not in the highest walk of the profession. He revolted against being made the exponent of melodramatic trash, and in 1817 had serious thoughts of going to Oxford and studying for holy orders. The Greek and Latin classics, as well as Shakspeare, Milton, Thomson, and Pope, were constantly perused by him, which explains his distaste for the silly sensational plays often put on the stage. He was very unhappy, till the unexpected call of brotherly affection to a generous effort of self-sacrifice restored his moral tone. A sum of money that was wanted for his brother's due advancement in the Army was borrowed for him by William Macready, and this debt forbade him to quit the stage. Both William and Edward were indeed men of strict integrity in pecuniary affairs; but the former owns to having been somewhat careless in the freedom of his expenditure when he started in life. He contrived, however, soon to repay the loan contracted for his brother. More congenial work, too, was now given him at the theatre; he liked the part of Rob Roy, in the play from Scott's novel. The acquaintance he presently formed with Shiel, Talfourd, and Charles Lloyd, the friend of Charles Lamb, contributed to a happier state of mind. Yet he was sometimes annoyed by slight offences amongst his comrades in the green-room, to whom he appeared haughty and overbearing. It is very instructive, and much to his credit as a man, that Macready so frankly acknowledges and sincerely laments, in his own case, these common faults of youth.

Covent Garden Theatre, under Mr. Harris, had got into adversity towards the end of 1819. Macready was called upon to try if he could retrieve its fortunes by acting Richard III. This occasion, he says, was the turning-point of his life; and he gives an account of it, with quotations from the newspaper criticisms of that day. He achieved, personally, a triumphant success, becoming the undisputed leader of the company at that theatre; and his Coriolanus, which soon followed, was another good stroke. Virginius and Macbeth were performed by him in the same victorious season. We now meet with Sheridan Knowles, Procter or "Barry Cornwall," and other distinguished contemporaries. But there is a person of less note in the world introduced at this period, who was destined to be of greater importance to Macready. Several years before, while acting at an obscure place in Scotland, he had scolded a little girl for not knowing her part. He met this young lady again at Aberdeen, Miss Catherine Atkins, daughter of a Scotch provincial manager. It was she who, in 1824, became Macready's wife, and their marriage was a very happy one, to her death, in 1852. But this is an anticipation of events in his life. The performance of Hamlet at Covent Garden, in June, 1821, was a fresh test of Macready's powers, with a satisfactory result. The management, now again prosperous, agreed to give him £20 a week for the next five years. A tour in Italy, pleasantly described, was the amusement of his summer vacation.

But the second Covent-Garden engagement was broken, as it seems, by a misunderstanding which did not arise from want of good faith, and so Macready accepted the same terms from Elliston, the manager of Drury Lane. He was then engaged to marry Miss Atkins, and he relates, with a touching simplicity of feeling, the disappointment he felt when his sister Letitia met her and failed, at their first interview, to appreciate the girl he loved. All was quite as it should be in this respect before the wedding actually took place. Tours in the Lake district and North Wales, brief intervals of domestic repose, are here interspersed with the chronicle of theatrical business. His first visit to America, in the autumn of 1826, concludes the regular and formal autobiography. What remains, filling a portion of the first volume and the second, consists of his private journal, followed by a few letters to his intimate friends.

Those memoranda, written in a series of yearly pocket-books, reveal the man's inmost thoughts and feelings during more than twenty years of his life, from the age of thirty to that of fifty. Some of the meditations are expressed in Latin, as though he would keep them sacred even from the reading of members of his own family. They prove Macready to have been an earnest and devout Christian, incessantly striving and praying for Divine aid to correct every fault of temper or other human weakness in himself, and judging himself far more severely than he would ever have judged any other person. This was in the height of his prosperous, and we may even say glorious, professional activity, with a very handsome income, continual enjoyment of the best London society, and a keen participation in the literary and artistic topics of conversation at that day. Macready, in the world as on the stage, acted his part with equal spirit and dignity; yet he was not a mere man of the world, any more than a mere player. It is with admirable fidelity to the highest aims of life that he deals in the following sentence with a quiet reproof of his own conscience: "Aug. 3, 1834.—My vanity or avidity for notice or praise, which I see is a weakness, or more probably a folly, entailing uneasy hopes and doubtings, and perhaps occasionally mortification, received a check this morning, which I trust will prove a wholesome one." Upon another occasion he accuses himself of "silly pride," and again (in Latin) of an "odious moroseness," which may perhaps have been faults of his youth, but of which his later manhood was pretty well cured. A person who treats the errors of self in this bravely honest spirit has a right to our cordial esteem; but it was certainly not for that end—not to gain the approbation of mankind—that Macready so diligently watched the most trivial departures from right in his feelings as well as behaviour. He was not afraid of other men, for instance, when he wrote, "I dread the effects of my own intolerant and impetuous temper; God be my friend, for I am often an enemy to myself!" The true object he set before him, in these virtuous endeavours, is expressed by his maxim, in the form of a short habitual prayer, "to deserve well of men, but to gain the favour of God." We do not think it necessary, however, to dwell much upon this feature in the character of Macready; but it cannot pass altogether unnoticed.

The second volume, which opens with 1836, bears reference to many transactions of greater public interest in the history of London theatrical affairs. It comprises Macready's successive management of the two great theatres, Covent Garden and Drury Lane, his connection with Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, the production of "The Lady of Lyons" and "Richelieu," also of Talfourd's, Milman's, and Browning's dramatic poems. The second visit of Macready to America, in 1843 and 1844, and likewise his third visit, in 1848, with the disagreeable incident of Forrest's brutal violence, are here brought under view, with some additional details. Among the anecdotes of social intercourse in these years shared by Macready, we find many characteristic notices of Rogers,

Macclise, Dickens, Thackeray, Carlyle, and other notable men of our time. The journal ends, however, with Macready's farewell to public life in 1851. His retirement at Sherborne, his second marriage to Miss Spencer in 1860, after which he resided at Cheltenham, and his quiet home occupations in the training of his children and in some tasks of literary scholarship, are briefly described in the same volume. We close its pages with an increased conviction that he was not only a great artist, but a good, brave, and noble man, in all the relations of life.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Under the title of "Operatic Leaflets for the Young," Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. are publishing a series of easy pianoforte transcriptions, by Mr. G. F. West, that are well calculated to interest juvenile students and lead them on to more difficult pieces. The avowed intention, indeed, is to serve such educational purposes, as a sequence to the instruction book, and a preparation for the "Gleanings from the Opera," by the same hand. The "Leaflets" comprise extracts of some of the favourite subjects from classical and popular operas.

Another serial work, of similar purpose, published by Messrs. Cocks and Co., is the collection entitled "Little Buds," consisting of easy arrangements, for the pianoforte, of well-known songs and ballads. These little pieces have been adapted by Mr. William Smallwood, who has consulted the capabilities of the merest beginners, and aided them by judicious indications of the fingering of nearly all the passages.

The productiveness of that successful composer of songs, Franz Abt, seems to be inexhaustible. Among recent publications is his set of "Six Children's Songs" (Messrs. Cocks and Co.). Simplicity, both in the voice part and the accompaniment, is here maintained without any sacrifice of interest. The tiniest voices and hands will suffice, the latter being guided by occasional directions as to the fingering. The words, too, are by "Rea," while being such as will interest young people, by no means beneath maturer notice.

To singers of an older growth may be recommended Signor Pinsuti's song "Waiting for the Swallows," and that by Mr. Wrighton, entitled "Christ Walking on the Sea" (also published by Messrs. Cocks and Co.). The former is characterised by piquancy and vivacity, varied by some changes of time and key; the other being, properly, of a more serious cast. Both are within easy compass, the last-named being most suitable for a voice of lower calibre.

Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co. have just published a "Gavotte" for the pianoforte, by Mr. E. H. Thorne, in which the quaint style of the old dance form is well maintained; and a very graceful song (by the same), entitled "Lonely," which will suit a mezzo-soprano of moderate compass. From the same publishers we also have No. 1 of "Original Sketches," for the pianoforte, by Mr. Westley Richards—a pleasing piece which will prove useful for the practice of several kinds of passage.

"The Thirteenth Psalm, for tenor solo, chorus, and orchestra," "Chorus of Reapers," from the music to Herder's "Prometheus"—by Franz Liszt—and "God in Nature" ("Gott in der Natur")—hymn by Franz Schubert—are recent publications by Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. Of the works themselves we lately spoke in reference to their effective performance at Mr. Walter Bache's interesting concert. Each is issued with a pianoforte accompaniment, that to Schubert's Hymn being the composer's own, the orchestral adaptation with which it was performed on the occasion just referred to having been made by Dr. von Bülow. The accompaniments to the other pieces are skilful adaptations from the instrumental scores. These publications are brought out in the handy large octavo form now so much in vogue, and, being issued at remarkably cheap prices, they are calculated—that is, so far as Liszt's music is concerned—to extend the knowledge of a composer who has been somewhat unduly depreciated here. All are published with the original German words, and an English version thereof; the latter, to the psalm, having been skilfully adapted by Julia Goddard, and that to the hymn by Miss Constance Bache.

"Duo Brillant, à Quatre Mains, pour le Piano" (Messrs. Schott, Mayence and London), is a sterling composition by Mr. Charles Edward Stephens, one of our best native musicians. The work is laid out on the symphonic scale, in three amply-developed movements, each of which has much individuality of character in subject and treatment. Especially noticeable is the intermediate andante mesto, with its very ingenious series of variations. This duet is well worth the attention of pianists who are fond of four-hand music, the supply of original works of the kind being comparatively limited.

From Mr. Jeffreys, of Berners-street, we have several publications of pianoforte music suitable for players who desire to make a show with moderate powers of execution. Under the title of "Grand Operatic Duets," Mr. J. Rummel has issued (as the two first numbers thereof) a fantasia on themes from "Lohengrin," and another on subjects from "Tannhäuser." In these, some of the principal features of Wagner's best-known operas are strung together in a very pleasing and effective manner. In "Highland Gems," some favourite Scotch airs are brilliantly arranged by the well-known pianist, Willie Pape. Mr. Williams has also published a fantasia, by J. Leybach, on themes from Flotow's latest opera, "L'Ombré," a work as yet unheard here. The adaptation is very skilfully made, and will interest those who are curious as to the newer music of the composer of "Martha."

"Andante and Rondo," by A. Ergmann (W. Czerny), is a brilliant and melodious pianoforte piece, well written for the display of the instrument. "Capriccietto" and "Capriccietto Marziale," by the same, are full of vivacity, and make far less demands on the executive powers of the player. "Marche Hongroise," by Henri Kowalski, is a capital movement in military style, bearing a special impress of the nationality referred to. "Une Pensée Divine," by Beethoven, is a transcription, by William Czerny, of the adagio from the great trio in B flat. Mr. Czerny also publishes his own "Fantasie Élégante," entitled "Marianna," a pleasing little piece, in a light and melodious style.

A Royal Commission, of which Mr. Childers, M.P., is chairman, is gazetted, who are empowered to make inquiry with regard to the causes of the spontaneous combustion of coal in ships, and the remedies which it may be possible to adopt for preventing and guarding against the same.

The Parliamentary vote proposed to be taken for the expenses of the Mint includes a sum of £30,000 to cover loss on worn silver coin withdrawn from circulation, the coin being received at the Mint at its nominal value, notwithstanding its deficiency in weight.

The Irish Church Synod met for the first time on Tuesday in the new Synod Hall, Dublin, built for it by Mr. Henry Roe, jun., on the site of the old Church of St. Michael, at a cost of £27,000. A letter was read from Mr. Roe, formally presenting the hall to the Irish Church, and, on the motion of the Archbishop of Dublin, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to him.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ROWLAND ERRINGTON, BART.

Sir Rowland Errington, Bart., died on the 31st ult., at his residence in Curzon-street. He was born April 4, 1809, the second son of Sir Thomas Massey-Stanley, ninth Baronet, of Hooton, Cheshire, by Mary, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart., and assumed, by Royal license, in 1820, the surname of Errington only, in compliance with the will of his maternal granduncle, Henry Errington, Esq., of Sandhoe, Northumberland. In 1863, at the death of his elder brother, Sir William Thomas Massey-Stanley, he succeeded to the family title as eleventh Baronet, and became head of the senior line of the great house of Stanley. He was also one of the coheirs of the baronies of Umfraville and Kyme. The grand estate of Hooton had been sold by his predecessor to Mr. Naylor. Sir Rowland married, Jan. 7, 1839, Julia, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., and by her, who died in 1859, leaves two daughters, the younger of whom, Venetia, is married to Viscount Pollington. By Sir Rowland's death the baronetcy devolves on his brother, Sir John Massey-Stanley, now twelfth Baronet.

MR. REID, M.P.

Robert Reid, Esq., of Ilfley, near Oxford, M.P., in the Liberal interest, for the Kirkcaldy Burghs, died, on the 30th ult., at 39, Onslow-square, in the forty-fourth year of his age. The son of Mr. David Reid, of Dunfermline, Fifeshire, he was educated at the high school of Glasgow, and was in early life a partner in the firm of Besley, Worthington, and Co., merchants, of Shanghai and London. Subsequently, having realised a fortune in China, he entered himself at Worcester College, Oxford, graduated in 1869, and was called to the Bar in 1872. He married, in 1858, Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Newby, of Manchester, merchant.

MR. WATTS-RUSSELL.

Jesse Watts-Russell, Esq., of Ilam Hall, in the county of Stafford, and Biggin House, in the county of Northampton, M.A., D.C.L., J.P., High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1819, and M.P. for Gattin from 1820 to 1826, died on the 26th ult., aged eighty-eight. He was son of Jesse Russell, Esq., of London and Walthamstow, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Noble, Esq., of Boroughbridge, and was grandson of Mr. John Russell, who was born in 1699, temp. William III. He married, first, Mary, only child and heiress of David Pike Watts, Esq., of Portland-place, London, and assumed her surname in addition to his own. By her, who died in 1840, he had several children. The eldest daughter was married to the late Sir Norton Joseph Knatchbull, Bart., and died Sept. 3, 1874. The eldest son, Jesse David Watts-Russell, sat in Parliament for North Staffordshire from 1841 to 1847. Mr. Watts-Russell, whose death we record, married secondly, June 20, 1843, Maria Ellen, daughter of Peter Henry Barker, Esq., of Bedford, and had by her, who died in 1844, an only son. He married thirdly, Nov. 22, 1862, Miss Martha Leech.

MR. WALDRON.

Laurence Waldron, Esq., a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, chairman of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, J.P., and D.L., died on the 3rd inst., at his residence at Ballybrack, near Dublin. This gentleman, a considerable landed proprietor, served as High Sheriff of the county of Louth in 1860, and of the county of Kilkenny in 1867, and was for some time M.P. for the county of Tipperary. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1840, and was honorary secretary of the Home Rule Association at its first incorporation. He leaves several children.

VICE-ADMIRAL ALDRIDGE.

Vice-Admiral J. Williams Aldridge died on the 26th ult., at the age of eighty years. He entered the Navy just seventy years ago. He was present at the taking of Curaçoa in 1807, served at the bombardment of Flushing in 1809, and was employed at the defence of Cadiz and on the coast of Catalonia from 1811 to 1813. He had received medals on two occasions from the Royal Humane Society for saving the lives of four men. He was made retired Rear-Admiral in 1862 and retired Vice-Admiral in 1867.

REAR-ADMIRAL NEED.

Rear-Admiral Henry Need died, on the 29th ult., aged fifty-nine. He entered the Navy in 1833, served as mate in the Melville, on the East India station, and took part in the operation of 1841 against Canton, being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant for his services. In 1843 he was again in the East Indies, and served in a severe encounter with pirates on the coast of Sumatra in 1844. In 1847 he received the thanks of the Admiralty for saving the life of a man by jumping overboard. He was made Commander in 1848, and served on the West Coast of Africa from 1852 until 1856. He obtained post rank in 1857, became retired Captain in 1867, and Rear-Admiral in 1875.

YACHTING.

The programme of the season, given in our last Number, has been perfected in detail, at a sailing committee meeting of the Royal London Yacht Club, as follows:—

Opening Cruise, Saturday, May 8.—Yachts to rendezvous at Erith at eleven a.m.

Cutter Races, Saturday, May 15.—First class, 40 tons and upwards; first prize, value £100; second prize, £50; course from Erith to the Nore and back to Rosherville; time allowances, 20 sec. up to 80 tons, 15 sec. above. Second class, from 16 to 39 tons inclusive; first prize, £30; second prize £10; course from Erith to the east buoy of Leigh Middle and back to Rosherville; time allowance, 30 sec. Entries close on Thursday, May 6, at nine p.m.

Yawl Race, Monday, May 31.—Prizes, £100 and £30; course, from the Lower Hope to the Mouse and back to Rosherville; time, 20 sec. to 100 tons, and 10 sec. above. Entries close at nine p.m. on Tuesday, May 25.

Schooner Race, Tuesday, June 15.—Prizes, £100 and £30; course, from the Lower Hope to the Mouse and back to Rosherville; time, 15 sec.; none to rate under £100 tons. Entries close at nine p.m. on Wednesday, June 9.

Third-class Cutters, Wednesday, June 30.—Fifteen tons and under; prizes, £20 and £5; course, from Erith to the Middle Bligh buoy and back to Erith; time, 1½ min. per ton. Entries close on Tuesday, June 24.

In a postscript to the fourth edition of his letter to the Duke of Norfolk, Dr. Newman replies to certain points in Mr. Gladstone's "Vaticanism," and gives reasons for having written in answer to the "Expostulation." The immediate purpose of his appeal, he says, has been attained in so far that the loyalty of his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects remains evidently untainted and secure.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S.G.A.H.—We believe there is no typographical error in the game in question. Where do you find any difficulty?

A.D.R. MEASURES AND T. RANDALL.—The solution sent is correct.

G.L. BEETHOLME, J.G.C. J.M.M. and G.J. SLATER.—The problems shall be duly reported on.

J.E.M.F.—How do you propose to mate if Black play 1. R to Kt 7th?

M.E.—Both the problems sent, we are sorry to say, are below our standard.

J. WAKEFORD.—Much too easy.

J.C. WEST.—The problem is not sufficiently interesting for publication.

A. WALKER, Hull.—You have omitted to number your problems; but the one in three moves commencing with 1. Q to K R sq admits of a second solution by 2. R to K 4th (ch).

C.E.R.—Accept our best thanks for the welcome budget of games.

PAUL PRY.—The author's solution was 1. R to K 2nd; but 1. R to Q B 4th equally solves it.

PROBLEM No. 1621.—Additional correct solutions received from G.H.V., A. Allan, Pagoda, T. Leathes, H. Stevenson.

PROBLEM No. 1622.—Additional correct solutions received from A. Wood, Lancastrian, Polichinelle, Inagh, Emile F. Kingston Marsh, F.G. London, Three Blenheim Oranges, I.S.T., J.C.W., Tredunnock, H. Stevenson, Miss Jane D., T. Leathes, M. Clare, A.A.

PROBLEM No. 1623.—Correct solutions received from J.C.W., H.W. of Oxford, T.W.T., Emile F., Pagoda, Three Blenheim Oranges, A. Wood, Bedford, T.K. M.E. Atz, R.D.T., F.G. London, H. Schiessner, J. Ridpath, Lancastrian, Olive Crookley, I.S.T., J. Collins, Inagh, E.W. Fry, Camballo, J.B. Watson, The Jay, R.F.N. Banks, Tredunnock, Baz, M. Rhodes, J.G.C. Kingston Marsh, B. Hook, Rosworth, T. Leathes, J.J.P., Barrow Hedges, E. Ridpath, J. Diss, E.H.V., W. Alroy, A.A., Wowlley, G.H.V., W.F. Payne, Sam Kinnell, Latta, East Marden, Paul Fry, Cant, W.H. Singleton, Figs.

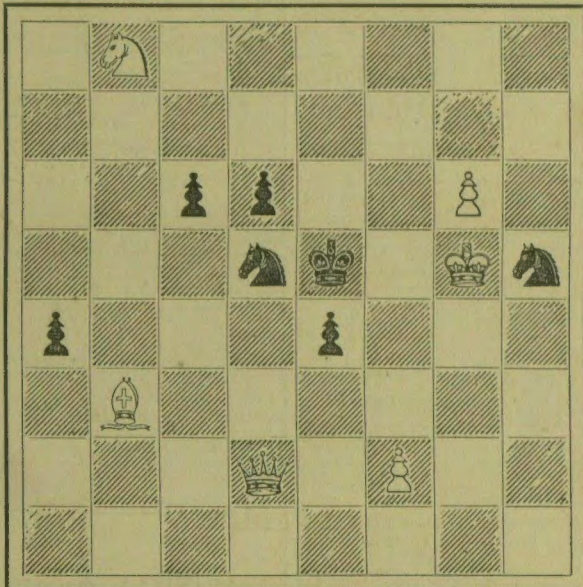
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1621.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th K takes P
2. Q to Q B 3rd, and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1625.

By C. W., late of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

The annexed Game was played, some little time ago, between the Rev. W. WAYTE and the Rev. A. B. SKIPWORTH. (Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th
The opening is now resolved into a form of the King's Bishop's Gambit.
5. Kt to Q 5th B to Q Kt 5th
6. K to B sq Kt to K 4th
7. B to K 2nd
He might have also played 7. Kt to K R 3rd at this point; but, on the whole, we prefer the move in the text.
8. P to Q 4th B to Q R 4th
9. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes K B P P to Q sq
11. Kt to K E 5th Kt to B sq
12. B to K Kt 5th P to K B 3rd
13. B to K 3rd B to Kt 3rd
14. Q to Q 3rd B to K Kt 5th
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd B to K 2nd
16. P to K R 3rd B to Q 2nd
17. K to B 2nd B to K sq
18. K R to K B sq P to K R 4th
19. P to K 5th Kt to K B 3rd
A very ingenious conception. Black is assured of regaining his piece almost immediately. Had he played instead 19. Q to K B 2nd, White would probably have replied with 20. K to Kt sq, threatening to advance the Knight to K Kt 5th with great effect.
20. B takes Kt Q P takes B
The best reply. If White move the attacked Bishop, the Pawn of course advances to K 5th.
21. Kt takes K P P takes Kt
22. Q B takes P P to K R 5th
The second player would clearly lose his Queen, if he venture to take the Bishop.
23. Kt to K R 5th Kt to K B 3rd
Better, we should have thought, to capture the Knight with Rook, but even in that case the result is not altogether satisfactory.—G. P.
24. B takes R R takes Kt
25. K to Kt sq (disch) Kt to K B 3rd
26. B takes R B takes Q P (ch)
27. K to R sq B takes B
28. Q R to K sq
And White has two rooks against three minor pieces, with a superior position.
29. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
30. B takes K B P Q takes B (ch)
31. Q takes Q R takes Q (ch)
32. K takes R B to Q R 4th (ch)
33. K to K 3rd, and Black abandoned the partie.
A very little examination will show that the position is hopelessly lost. Suppose now—
28. R takes B B takes R
29. R takes B R moves
30. B takes R P (dis ch), and the two passed Pawns on the King's side must win easily.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CHESS-MATCH.

Several games in this match have been placed at our disposal, but, as might be expected, from parties contested in a crowded room, and, so to speak, against time, they are all deficient, more or less, in point and interest. The following, played between Mr. Wright, of Queen's College, Oxford, and Mr. Fisher, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, may be taken as a fair sample.—(Two Knights' Game).

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K Kt 5th
The coup joué, according to the latest authorities; but, as it involves the first player in an abrupt and difficult defence, extending over a long series of moves, it is questionable whether 4. P to Q 4th is not preferable in actual play.
5. P takes P P to Q 4th
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) P to Q B 3rd
7. P takes P P takes P
8. Q to K B 3rd
Not nearly so good as 8. B to K 2nd.
9. Q to Q B 2nd
Most of the authorities advocate 8. Q to Q Kt 3rd, but we are rather inclined to prefer the move in the text.
9. B to K 2nd P to K R 3rd
An utterly purposeless move, which simply compels the adverse Knight to retire from his present inactive position to a more advantageous square.
10. Kt to K 4th Kt takes Kt
11. Q takes Kt B to Q Kt 2nd
Again a bad move.
12. P to Q 4th B to K 2nd
And White resigned in a few moves.

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. F.)
13. Q takes P Q takes Q
14. P takes P
With two Pawns ahead, and the Queens off the board, the victory ought now to be a mere question of time for White.
15. Castles K R
16. B to K 3rd R to K sq
17. Kt to Q 2nd Kt to Q B 3rd
18. B to K B 3rd Q R to B sq
19. P to Q 4th
Better to have taken off the Knight, and then played P to K B 4th.
20. B to K Kt 4th B to Q R sq
21. P to K B 4th R to Q 6th
22. K R to K sq Kt to Q Kt 5th
23. B to K B 5th Q R to Q sq
24. Kt to Q Kt 3rd Kt to Q 6th
25. B takes Kt R takes B
26. Kt takes P
A palpable blunder, which loses a whole piece.
27. R takes R R takes Kt
28. R to K sq R to Q sq
29. K to B sq B takes R,

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF MR. H. C. MOTT.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. H. C. Mott, after a lingering illness. Though not a chessplayer of the first rank, Mr. Mott was a diligent and devoted lover of the game; and, as an examiner of problems and end-games, had few equals for patience and accuracy. He edited, it will be remembered, Messrs. Kling and Horwitz's "Chess Studies." His kind heart and genial disposition endeared him to a large circle of friends, by whom his loss will be deeply felt.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CLIMATES, PAST AND PRESENT.

Professor P. M. Duncan, F.R.S., began his second course of lectures on the Grandeur Phenomena of Physical Geography on Tuesday last. After referring to the preceding course—in which he treated on the formation of land, mountains, and volcanoes—he stated that, in the present course, he should consider one of the many cycles of events which are mutually dependent as associated with the great philosophy of evolution. He explained how the sculpturing, wearing, and denudation of the land surfaces—which produce the details of peaks, passes, valleys, and plains—are effected by agents intrinsically dependent on the dissipation of solar energy. The collection of strata, their upheaval, and metamorphism, are all connected with the variability of the amount of denudation—such as climate and seasons, which are unstable occurrences, modified by cycles of astronomical change, brought about by the relations of the other members of the solar system to the earth. The land, once formed, begins to denude; and this is not a matter of to-day only. The denudation of to-day was foreshadowed in the past, and its intensity refers to an ever-changing and continuous succession of events. The Professor then commented on the agents of denudation, described as sub-aerial and marine, acting alone or with others; solar heat; the atmosphere, quiet or in motion, and acting chemically or physically; meteoric water; frost; and ice in motion. He next gave a short notice of the succession of the seasons and their variations, and also of climates, followed by a sketch of the history of the climatal changes since the beginning of the mid-tertiary period, based upon the evidence of the fossil remains of animals and plants. The relation of the present climates to the obliquity of the polar axis with the Ecliptic was fully considered and illustrated, and this condition was asserted to be subsequent to that age; and, after describing the distribution of land, sea, and vegetation in the miocene period, the Professor urged the necessity of admitting that there was no obliquity at that time or previously. The great crust changes at the close of that period probably determined an alteration in the direction of the poles. Finally, the Professor referred to the evidence given by fossil remains of the increasing cold of the pleiocene period, and specially commented on the relation of the Cromer forest bed to the glacial deposits above, introductory to the discussion of the glacial period and its associated denudations—the subject of the next lecture.

Professor J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., will, next Friday evening, the 16th inst., give a discourse on the Progress of Science in Elementary Schools.

Professor A. H. Garrod was appointed Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution on Monday last.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated May 19, 1874, of Mr. John Hodgson, of No. 65, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, and of Scotton, near Richmond, Yorkshire, who died on Dec. 7 last, has recently been proved by Mrs. Ellen Emily Stevenson, the daughter, James Chambers, William Holloway Ross, and Hall Rokeby Price, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Anna Holmes Hodgson, £1000 and an annuity of £3000, his residence at Queen's-gate and Scotton, with the furniture, and his freehold properties in the counties of Hereford and Radnor for life; to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sophia Augusta Grant, £1000, and, if she survives his widow, No. 65, Queen's-gate, with the furniture, for life; to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Rose Hodgson, and his niece, Mary Fawell, £1000 each; to the Yorkshire Society's Schools, to be added to the Hodgson Fund, £1000; to the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, the Tobacco Benevolent Institution, and the Railway Benevolent Institution, £100 each; and a few legacies to his executors and others; upon trust for his six grandchildren, equally, £60,000 ordinary stock of the Great Western Railway; to his daughter, Mrs. Stevenson, the reversion to his mansion-house at Scotton, and No. 65, Queen's-gate, with the furniture, and upon trust for her one half of the residue of his property; the other half of such residue he leaves upon trust for the three children of his late son, subject to a life interest in one half of the income which he gives to his daughter-in-law. The testator devises his freehold house and premises, No. 37, Fenchurch-street, and all his real estate in the parish of Hudsfield, Yorkshire, to his grandson, John Frederick Grant Hodgson.

The will, dated Aug. 11, 1873, of Lady Catharine Buckley, widow of the late General Edward Pery Buckley, late of No. 12, South Audley-street, and of New Hall, Salisbury, who died on Feb. 21 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Alfred Buckley, the son, the sole executor, the personality being sworn under £8000. There are some specific bequests of jewellery to her children, and legacies of £1000 each, free of duty, to her sons, the Rev. Felix John Buckley and Victor Buckley; the residue she leaves to her said son Alfred.

The will and codicil, dated July 21, 1873, and Dec. 14 last, of Mrs. Isabella Watts, late of No. 182, Clapham-road, who died on Feb. 13, have just been proved by Thomas Burrell, the brother, James Godwin Martin, the nephew, and Henry Hall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 to the churchwardens of Fareham, Hants, to be invested, and the income distributed annually on Easter Monday among twelve poor and deserving widows residing in the parish of Fareham; this benefaction is to be called "Watts's Charity." There are numerous gifts to her relatives, and the residue of her real and personal estate she leaves to her nephews, James Godwin Martin and William Soper.

The Marquis of Bath succeeds to the post of Major of the Royal Wilts (Prince of Wales's Own) Yeomanry Cavalry, in the room of Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., resigned; and Viscount Falkstone, M.P., becomes Captain, in the place of the Marquis.

In thinning grapes the berries which are removed from the bunches are usually allowed to fall on the floor or border, and are then swept up and taken to the rubbish heap. This is usually done through not knowing that they are of any service, and by mentioning the fact that they make excellent jam I may be able to prevent much waste of valuable material during the ensuing season. Of the keeping qualities of grape jam there can be no doubt. Our cook has some made two years ago, which is now in the finest possible condition. To make it is very simple, as the accompanying recipe will show. Obtain the grapes in a perfectly dry state, and put them in a preserving-pan, and to each pound of fruit put one pound of the best loaf sugar; then boil for twenty minutes, and as the seeds float to the surface in the process of boiling carefully skim them off with any scum that may arise. When boiled sufficiently it may be used in the usual way. Grape jam made according to these directions has a most delicious piquant flavour, and is quite unlike any other preserve with which I am acquainted. To keep the berries clean a small light basket may be suspended under the bunches to catch the berries as they fall.—*The Gardener's Magazine.*

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TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The "Medal for Progress" has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracas Cocoa.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.

The award of the "Medal for Progress" at the Vienna Exhibition is a fresh proof of the high position assigned to the firm by a competent Jury.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.
"The Caracas cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall.
Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the "Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets (in tins for abroad), labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly. Works, Euston-road and Camden Town, London. New York (U.S.), Smith and Vanderbeck; Boston (U.S.), Otis Clapp.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Pronounced by the Faculty "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A tea-spoonful to a breakfast cup, costing a halfpenny, samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. Schweitzer and Co., 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN-FLOUR HAS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION and GIVES THE GREATEST SATISFACTION.

as supplied to THE ROYAL NURSERIES, and containing the HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the most Digestible and convenient form. SAVORY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The Throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Each box, 6d. or 1s. (by post for 8d. 10 stamps), labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-st., and 170, Piccadilly.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Nervous Pains. Sold by Druggists, at 1s. 11d. per box.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS Instantly relieve Asthma, Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism, and all Nervous Pains. Sold by Druggists, at 1s. 11d. per box.

NOVELTIES FOR THE SPRING.

PETER ROBINSON begs to announce the arrival of a very large collection of beautiful Novelties in Cashmere Silk and Sicilian Mantles and Jackets. The "Giroff-Giroff," a Mantle transforming itself into two distinct effects, is very pretty. The Emeralds and several others will be found worthy of notice. Sheets of Illustrations of Mantles, Jackets, Costumes, &c., are now ready, and will be forwarded on application from Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE for 1875.

PETER ROBINSON has now on Sale a magnificent collection of FRENCH SILKS, splendidly assorted, including all the newest shades, specially made for this season, at prices (in consequence of the great fall during the past year of the raw silk) lower than has been known since 1848. The qualities specially recommended are the following:—

- Poult de Soie de Lyon.
- Poult de Soie Velouté.
- Poult de Soie de France.
- Poult de Soie de Venise.

from 21s. to 51s. the Dress.
170 Shades in each quality to select from (patterns free).
Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

ALSO, 300 PIECES of ITALIAN and FRENCH GRISAILLE and Coloured Stripe Silks, of New Designs, specially prepared for Young Ladies' Costumes, beautifully assorted, with all the newest tints, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per yard. Patterns free, from Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

NOW READY. NOVELTIES UNLIMITED FOR EARLY SPRING DRESSES.

An unusually large Collection in every Variety of Fabric. Adapted for the present and approaching Season. 10s. 6d. to 42s. the Full Dress. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

A SPECIAL NOVELTY in FORTY-TWO COLOURS. DRAP DE FRANCE (CASHMERE).

This Elegant Material is all Wool, beautifully soft, and Richer in its Colourings than any previously introduced, at one uniform price, 21s. the Dress.

Patterns free from Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

A NEW FABRIC FOR LADIES' DRESSES. BEGE HOMESPUN (All Wool).

In every shade of colour, suitable for the present season. Upwards of 100 pieces, at 10s. 6d. the Full Dress. A Full Collection of Patterns of this very excellent Material post-free from Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON. CASHMERE; MERINOES, very wide, and fine in quality; remarkably soft and full to the touch, in richness and variety of colour never before equalled. All Shades, 16s. 3d. the Dress. Patterns free.

The "Leather" Make of Reversible (Registered) YOKOHAMA SILK, for Early Spring Dresses, in White, Black, and all new Colours, 46 in. wide, 38s. 6d. to 21s. the Dress. Best Quality Plain Japanese Silks, all colours, 39d. per yard. Being made expressly for, can be obtained only from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL NEW COLOURS. VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS.

Beautifully soft and rich, and very wide, specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Polonoises, Jackets, &c. This charming fabric can be had in Black, 28s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard, and in 33 rich shades of colour at 3s. 9d. per yard. Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

MADE TRAVELLING OR WALKING COSTUME. THE "CHAMOUNI," 29s. 6d. (Homespun).

This charming and very useful Costume includes an elegant Tablier, ample Skirt, and material for Bodice, and can be had in Greys, Browns, Drabs, and all the new Heather Mixtures; made ready for wear of the new "Cambrian" Homespun. Several Hundred Costumes always in stock to select from. Illustrations of the Newest Fashions post-free on application. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

AUGUSTUS AILBORN is able to offer to the public a large and beautiful assortment of the most fashionable (in all the newest shades and Colours), also, a large parcel of MAGNIFICENT BLACK & WHITE GRAINS, DRAP DE FRANCE, &c., at 3s. 11d. and 4s. 11d. per yard. All Lyons best manufacture. Patterns post-free. Any length cut. QUADRANT HOUSE, 74, REGENT-STREET and 7 and 9, Air-street, London, W.

Established in Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.

BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect, at CAPPEL, SON, and CO.'S, Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use. These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms.

Lists, with Prices, on application to CAPPEL, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

FOUR-AND-A-HALF GUINEAS LYONS BLACK SILK DRESS.—Quantity, 14 yards; and more, if desired, at a proportionate price. Having just received a large importation from Lyons, and warranted by the manufacturers to be of excellent quality, Messrs. Jay invite the attention of their customers to this arrival. Costumes, of any pattern, may be ordered at the stated cost of the silk per yard, make, and additional material, being simply charged in accordance with a fixed scale of prices. Messrs. Jay beg to caution their customers against imitators of this specialty, who pretend to sell a similar article at a lower price, a thing simply impossible where material and money value are in just correspondence. JAYS.

CONTINENTAL TASTE in MANTLES.

Messrs. JAY beg to announce to their distinguished patrons and the public the arrival of the PARIS MANTLES, and that the taste of the season is unusually neat, and only noticeable for a degenerate style of trimming. The shapes are, nevertheless, new, and particularly well adapted for Mourning. JAYS.

CONTINENTAL TASTE in MILLINERY.

Messrs. JAY have received an importation of the most elegant MILLINERY, in every class and design which the authors and patrons of French patterns have produced and accepted for the current season. JAYS.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

NOVELTIES for LADIES' MORNING COSTUMES.

- New Galatea Checks and Stripes 0s. 9d. per yard.
- New Oxford Shirtings 0s. 10d. "
- New Castalia Cloth 1s. 0d. "
- New French Cambrics 6s. 11d. the Dress.

SPECIALITIES.—Indian Longcloth for Ladies' and Children's Wear, 5s. 3d. per dozen yards. Black Russell Cord, 3d. per yard under price—price 1s. 3d. per yard.

SELLING OFF.—Two Small Parcels of Washing Tussore. Lot 1.—Plain, price 6d. per yd. Lot 2.—Stripes, price 4d. per yd. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 62, Oxford-street, W.

THE NEW REGISTERED DESIGN in COSTUMES and OVERSKIRTS for 1875, marked H. S. and S. London.—To Ladies in Town or Country, ask for the NEW REGISTERED COSTUME and OVERSKIRT, the latest novelty for the season. All Shades. Reasonable in price. To be had of all Silkmongers and Drapers. None genuine unless stamped—H. S. and S. London.